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ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
(THE) EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

IN

CANADA

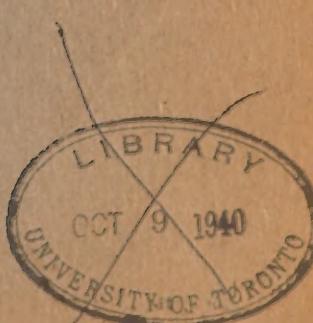
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Appreciation.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics takes this opportunity of publicly expressing again its appreciation of the co-operation rendered by firms and their officers in furnishing monthly statistics on employment. To their promptness and regularity in reporting are largely due the generally representative nature of the surveys of this subject. It is gratifying to find an increasing interest on the part of those completing the monthly questionnaires expressed in a desire fully to understand just what data are required, and to supply these in as great detail as possible. To these payroll officials, the Bureau wishes to extend its sincere thanks for their co-operation and their interest in this highly important work.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1939.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge of Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

1. - GENERAL SUMMARY.

Various factors at home and abroad, combined to make 1939 in many respects a year unparalleled in the nineteen for which employment data are available in the Dominion. The harvesting of the largest wheat crop in eleven years takes first place among the beneficial influences of domestic origin, and the visit of the King and Queen was also highly important in its effect on business; on the other hand, a generally late spring retarded seasonal operations in April and May. Among the external causes making for unusual conditions in 1939 may be cited, first, the general uncertainty engendered by the disturbed political situation in Europe, and second in place, but first in importance, the outbreak of hostilities in September. The revival of activity in the United States also had a stimulating effect upon business in Canada; the recovery in that country, though undoubtedly accelerated in certain lines by orders due to the European war, is regarded in the States as having originated largely in improved domestic conditions.

A slackening in industry had been generally evident in Canada during 1938, and under pressure of seasonal influences, this slowing-up continued into the first four months of 1939. The curve of employment was uninterruptedly downward from October 1, 1938 to April 1, 1939, during which period the index, (1926=100), declined from 116.7 at the former to 104.9 at the latter date, or by nearly twelve points. The commencement of seasonal operations, the activities connected with the Royal Visit, and other factors making for expansion, resulted in a rising level of employment in succeeding months; although the May 1 increase was decidedly below normal (due mainly to the late spring), the improvement in the next two months was rather above the average, and by August 1 the index, standing at 117.5, had gained slightly more than had been lost in the period since October, 1938; on the whole, the advance in these first months of the 1939 period of industrial expansion was slightly above the average from May 1 to mid-summer in the experience of the years since 1920.

Stimulated by war-time demands on industry, together with the generally better crop conditions, the movement was even more sharply upward from midsummer until Nov. 1, 1939, when employment reached a level surpassed for the time of year only by that of Nov. 1, 1937 and 1929. In these months from Aug. 1, the rate of increase substantially exceeded the average, being from two to three times as great. There was, on the whole, a moderate slowing-down in employment at the beginning of December, mainly in those divisions whose active seasons had ended, but the loss was decidedly less-than-normal, and the Dec. 1 index was the highest yet recorded at that date, being slightly above the previous maximum December figures, reported in 1937 and 1929.

Despite the unusually great industrial activity generally prevailing in the latter months of 1939, employment averaged only slightly higher than in 1938, while the annual index, at 113.9 p.c. of the 1926 average, was fractionally lower than the 1937 mean of 114.1, and several points below the 1929 high average of 119.0. With these exceptions, it was higher than any other annual figure since the record was commenced in 1921.

During 1939, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated 139,810 individual returns on employment, a monthly average of 11,651 reports. The employees of the co-operating establishments averaged 1,105,712^{1/}, varying between 1,015,632 at April 1, and 1,206,183 at the beginning of November. In 1938, the range had been from 1,001,970 at April 1, to 1,119,291 at October 1, while the monthly average was 1,069,780; the reports tabulated in that year had aggregated 128,628, an average of 10,719 per month.^{2/}

A brief analysis of the 1939 employment situation in the various units of population and industrial divisions, shows that all provinces except New Brunswick shared to a greater or less degree in the improvement indicated over 1938; unfavourable conditions in logging in the early months of the year under review were mainly responsible for this variation from the general trend, the lumbering industries being particularly important in the industrial structure of New Brunswick. From the beginning of August, 1939, however, employment in that province was at a higher level than in the latter part of 1938.

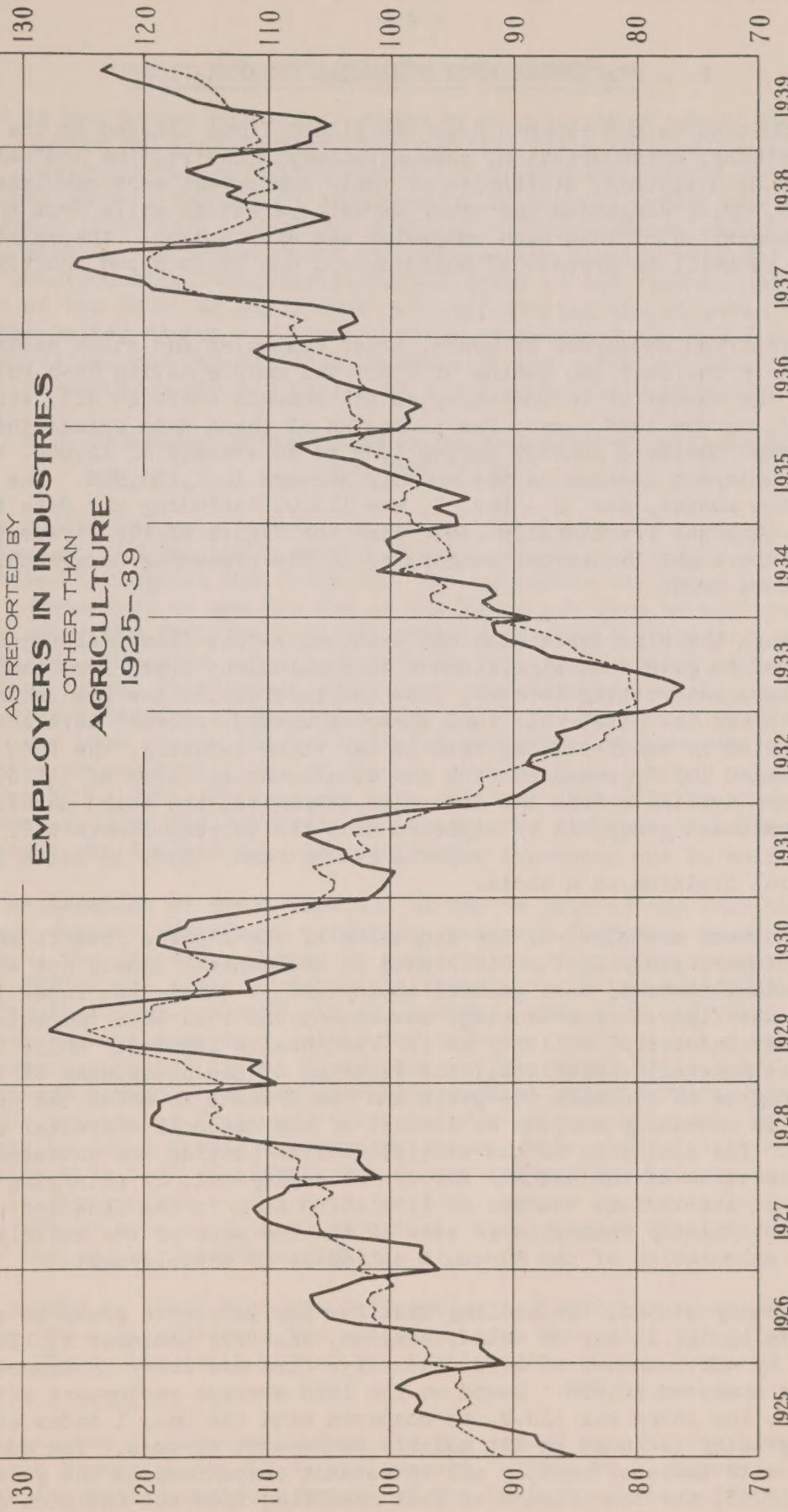
Six of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated reported greater activity, on the whole, in 1939 than in the preceding year; these were Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Hamilton and Windsor, the annual indexes were slightly lower than in 1938. Employment in these eight cities, taken as a unit, showed an advance approximating that indicated generally in the Dominion.

Manufacturing as a whole, afforded rather more employment; the curve rose from a level several points below that of 1938 in the first months of 1939, to an all-time high at November 1 and December 1, but the average index was only slightly higher than in 1938, while it was two points lower than in 1937. The moderate improvement in 1939 over 1938 took place in the group of non-durable manufactured products, which afforded rather more employment than in either the preceding year or 1937, while the durable goods division showed, on the average, a falling-off in both these comparisons, despite the activity prevailing in the heavy industries towards the close of 1939.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging reported reduced employment, owing to the widespread slackness indicated in bush-work in the winter of 1938-39; in the second half of the year under review, however, the situation was generally better than in the same months of 1938. There was a fractional decline in the average index for communications, while mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade generally afforded rather more employment, on the average, in 1939 than in the preceding year.

- 1/ The industrial and geographical distribution of the workers included in the monthly surveys of employment, in comparison with the industrial and geographical distribution of all workers enumerated in the Decennial Census of June 1, 1931, is discussed in a memorandum which may be obtained by application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A comparison of the 1939 employment aggregate with the total estimated population appears in this Annual, beginning on page 8.
- 2/ In comparing this figure with that for 1939, it should be noted that adjustment is made in the index number for the growth in the number of co-operating employers. See also the footnote on page 29.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES
OTHER THAN
AGRICULTURE
1925-39



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

2. - STATISTICS FROM FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

In addition to the reports from the 11,651 firms classed in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade divisions, statistics of their employment were tabulated during 1939 from banks, trust companies and stock market operators, while from the early summer the co-operation of insurance companies was also sought. The mailing list for the last-named is still in process of building up, but it is hoped shortly to complete this work.

The reported employees of banks, trust companies and stock market operators averaged 33,113 in the last ten months of 1939, the sample having been representative from February; the number of co-operating establishments averaged 413, and the average index was 109.1, on the 1926 base. The inclusion of these data brings the total number of reports tabulated monthly during 1939 to an average of 12,064, and the average number of employees covered in the monthly surveys to 1,138,825. The average index for the ten months, Mar. 1 - Dec. 1, was 115.0, including the data for financial organizations; this was fractionally lower than the figure of 115.2 reported in the same months by the eight industries enumerated in the preceding paragraph, whose records go back to 1920.

Although the experience with the statistics from financial organizations is perhaps too brief to give much significance to conclusions drawn from their course, it is nevertheless interesting to note, from the information now available, that their employment has since the basic year 1926 shown an upward movement more commensurate with that indicated in manufacturing than in any other industry; the 1939 index for the former averaged 109.1, compared with the manufacturing index of 112.3. When more complete data are available from the insurance companies, the third member of the banking and investment group, it is expected that the correspondence will be closer, since the inclusion of the insurance reports now on hand, tends to raise the index for the financial division as a whole.

As had been anticipated, the inclusion of the figures from financial organizations makes comparatively little difference to the general index, but what effect it has is toward stabilization; when general employment is quiet, the index is fractionally raised by the figures from banking, investment and insurance companies, while in months of greater industrial activity it is fractionally lowered. While the effect is slight, it is generally beneficial; the widening of the background of the surveys tends in some degree to minimize the peaks and the troughs to which the Canadian employment curve is unusually subject on account of the seasonal character of many of our industries. The inclusion of the statistics from banking and investment companies also adds to the value of the monthly surveys of employment, by enlarging their representation of the various sources of livelihood open to the Canadian people. This objective is particularly desirable in view of the use made of the monthly employment figures in the calculation of the Bureau's estimates of unemployment.

As already stated, the mailing list for the insurance group is still in process of building up; it may be noted, however, that for December 1, 1939, statistics were furnished by 425 branches of life, casualty, fire and other insurance companies, whose employees numbered 22,993. Based on the 1926 average employment afforded by these companies, the index was 119.9, as compared with the Dec. 1 index of 122.7 in the industries originally included in the monthly employment surveys. The addition of these figures, with those of banking and investment companies, to the general index reduces it to 122.3, the same figure as that resulting from the addition of the data from banks, trust and investment companies to the statistics for the groups for which the indexes are available since 1920.

The 1939 Review of Employment.

The Annual Review for 1939 reproduces in succeeding pages, the Bureau's estimates of employment and unemployment, and contains (1) a short discussion of the general and provincial ratios between the total population and the number of workers included in the monthly surveys of employment; (2) a brief comparison of the employment levels indicated in certain industries and units of population, reproduced from the 1938 Annual, with an additional chart and explanation dealing with the course of employment in manufacturing, transportation and trade in the five economic areas, and (3) a comparison of the level of employment in manufacturing and on steam railways in Canada and the United States. Following these comparisons, are analyses in some detail of the situation as reported by establishments in the various provinces, cities and industries. Numerous charts and tables of index numbers are also given.

3. - ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates^{1/} of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry: - agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job. Persons who have retired, those living on income and others reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation", employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.

In explanation of these figures, it may be pointed out that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation, not only from year to year, but also from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the cannning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels or in construction, etc., during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Thus, the estimates of the total number of wage-earners and of wage-

1/ For explanation of these estimates and the method used in their preparation, see Census Monograph No. 11 "Unemployment", by Mr. M. C. McLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of the Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The monograph, priced 50 cents, may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.

earners in employment do not include men joining the forces who previously were not wage-earners under the census definition, while the estimates of unemployment continue to include enlisted wage-earners who did not have work at the time of their enlistment. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment since August 31, 1939, are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may also have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The table on the following page shows that the total number of estimated wage-earners in Canada, as defined in the first paragraph of this section, was higher in 1938 than in any preceding year except 1937, when greater-than-average industrial activity resulted in an increase in the number of wage-earners; this was in accordance with the theory briefly mentioned in a preceding paragraph. The estimated number of wage-earners in employment in 1938 was also greater than in many other years, although it was not equal to the number estimated as having employment in 1937, or in the period, 1928-1930. The estimated number of unemployed men and women in 1938 was larger than in the preceding twelve months, but was lower than in the years 1931-1936. However, it considerably exceeded the estimates for any earlier year for which calculations have been made.

At the time of writing, estimates are available for the first eleven months of 1939. These show that the total number of wage-earners, as already defined, was, on the average, slightly larger than in the preceding year, being in fact, greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared. The estimated number of total wage-earners reached its peak in October, 1939, when it was 32.1 p.c. higher than in 1926.

The number of wage-earners in employment towards the end of 1939 was also unusually high; nevertheless, last year's maximum, at October 31, was exceeded by the estimated figures for the months, June to October, 1929, and again by the figures for September and October, 1937. The 1939 average, for eleven months, was greater than in 1938, or any earlier year since 1921, except 1937 and 1929.

The estimated number of unemployed wage-earners declined steadily from the 1939 high of 494,000 at March 31, to 283,000 at the end of October; it was then larger than in July to October of 1937, and also exceeded the figures for two months in 1930, but was otherwise the smallest figure since 1929. There was an increase of some 13,000 in the estimate for November 30, 1939, when the figure of 296,000 was, with the exception of that for the preceding month, the lowest since November, 1937. The 1939 average, for eleven months, was 4.7 p.c. below the 1938 mean; while greater than in 1937, it was lower than in earlier years since 1930.

According to these estimates, the proportion of unemployed to the total number of wage-earners (as previously defined) was 14.1 p.c. in the first eleven months of 1939, as compared with 15.1 p.c. in 1938, but with 12.5 p.c. in 1937. In 1933, this proportion was 26.5, the maximum recorded, while the smallest was that of 2.5 p.c. in 1928.

Table prepared by the Social Analysis Branch,^{1/} showing, in thousands, the Estimated Number of Wage-earners, of Wage-earners in Employment and of Wage-earners Unemployed, together with Index Numbers, Annually from 1927 to 1938, and by Months, 1939.

(1926=100)

Year	Total Wage- earners	Indexes of total Wage- earners (1926=100)	Wage- earners in employ- ment	Indexes of Wage- earners (1926=100)	Wage- earners un- employ- ed	Indexes of Wage- earners un- employ- ed (1926=100)	Per cent of unem- ployed in total estimated wage- earners
							000 omitted
1927 - Average	2,209	103.2	2,147	105.1	62	62.6	2.8
1928 - "	2,359	110.2	2,299	112.6	60	60.1	2.5
1929 - "	2,551	119.2	2,444	119.7	107	108.1	4.2
1930 - "	2,654	124.0	2,313	113.3	341	344.5	12.8
1931 - "	2,537	118.6	2,095	102.6	442	446.5	17.4
1932 - "	2,459	114.9	1,820	89.1	639	645.5	26.0
1933 - "	2,434	113.7	1,788	87.6	646	652.6	26.5
1934 - "	2,530	118.2	2,009	98.4	521	525.3	20.6
1935 - "	2,539	118.6	2,056	100.7	483	487.9	19.0
1936 - "	2,572	120.2	2,142	104.9	430	434.3	16.7
1937 - "	2,706	126.4	2,369	116.1	337	340.4	12.5
1938 - "	2,704	126.3	2,297	112.5	407	411.1	15.1
1939 - Jan. 31	2,678	125.1	2,193	107.4	485	489.9	18.1
Feb. 28	2,684	125.4	2,193	107.4	491	496.0	18.3
Mar. 31	2,655	124.1	2,161	105.9	494	499.0	18.6
Apr. 30	2,659	124.3	2,186	107.1	473	478.0	17.8
May 31	2,724	127.3	2,329	114.1	395	399.0	14.5
June 30	2,754	128.7	2,385	116.9	369	372.7	13.4
July 31	2,771	129.5	2,419	118.5	352	355.6	12.7
Aug. 31	2,793	130.5	2,461	120.6	332	335.4	11.9
Sept. 30	2,806 ^{2/}	131.1	2,506 ^{3/}	122.8	300 ^{4/}	303.0	10.7
Oct. 31	2,828 ^{2/}	132.1	2,545 ^{3/}	124.7	283 ^{4/}	285.9	10.0
Nov. 30	2,821 ^{2/}	131.8	2,525 ^{3/}	123.7	296 ^{4/}	299.0	10.5
1939 - Average (11 months)	2,743 ^{2/}	128.2	2,355 ^{3/}	115.4	388 ^{4/}	392.1	14.1

1/ For explanation of these estimates and the method used in their preparation, see Census Monograph No. 11 "Unemployment", by Mr. M.C. MacLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of the Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The monograph, priced at 50 cents, may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Ottawa. For definition of the term "wage-earner" see the opening paragraphs under Section 3.

2/ Not including enlisted men who were previously non-wage-earners.

3/ Not including enlistments.

4/ Less the number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

4. - THE RATIO BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF WORKERS INCLUDED IN THE CURRENT SURVEYS OF EMPLOYMENT AND THE TOTAL POPULATION FIGURES.

The extent to which the monthly surveys are generally representative of employment conditions among the total industrial wage-earners of the Dominion, and consequently of conditions among the general population, is indicated in a comparison of the numbers on the staffs of the co-operating establishments with the total population figures.

According to the latest Decennial Census, the population in 1931 numbered 10,376,000 of whom 2,100,139 were wage-earners at work at the census date (June 1), a percentage of 20.2. These aggregates and the proportion included wage-earners in agriculture, domestic and professional service (notably education and government service), and a number of other classes not covered in the employment surveys; men and women employed in the industries coming within the purview of these surveys numbered about 1,369,000 or 13.2 p.c. of the total population. At the Census date, the persons on the payrolls of the firms whose statistics were included in the monthly employment reviews constituted 9.1 p.c. of the total population. This compares with the above stated, theoretically - possible coverage of 13.2 p.c.; actually, such a coverage would require the taking of a monthly census, and even were it necessary or desirable, would be impossible of achievement within the time limit of a month. The current employment surveys are in the main restricted to statistics from employers ordinarily having fifteen persons or more on their payrolls; there are, however, some rare exceptions - where the unit of production is usually small, for example, or to complete the record for certain establishments. This limitation excludes a very large number of small establishments ^{1/} employing in the aggregate a considerable number of persons, while there are many other reasons making it impracticable, within a short period of time and at a moderate cost, to obtain anything like a complete coverage. Notable among these causes are the great distances in the Dominion, and the fact that at certain periods of the year the only postal facilities in some parts of the country are the air-mails.

While a generally higher level of industrial activity prevailed in 1939 than in 1931, and there has also been an important growth^{2/} in the number of co-operating businesses, the general population has gained substantially in the last eight years. The advance in the first of these factors is reflected in an increase of 11.1 p.c. in the 1939 employment index over that for 1931, accompanied by a rise of 9.1 p.c. in the total population, estimated at 11,315,000 for 1939.

As a result of these various factors, the proportion of the total population included, on the average, in the employment surveys for 1939 was 9.8 p.c., compared with 9.1 p.c. at the census date. When industrial activity was at its last year's peak, (At November 1), 1,066 men and women in each 10,000 of the total population belonged to the working forces of the establishments furnishing monthly returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; when employment was at its 1939 low, at April 1, only 897 per 10,000 of the population were working for these firms.

1/ Thus the number of manufacturing establishments furnishing current statistics on employment in 1937 was only 23½ p.c. of the number reporting to the Annual Census of Manufactures; their employees, however, constituted 85.6 p.c. of the total number reported in the 1937 Census, the latest data available when this Review was prepared.

2/ Adjustment is made in the index for this factor.

A comparison ^{1/} of the monthly employment data for June 1, 1931, with the Decennial Census figures of total wage-earners at work at June 1, 1931, in the industries covered by these surveys, showed that geographically the samples on which the indexes were based were fairly uniform in size; the following are the percentages that the number of persons on the payrolls of the co-operating firms constituted of the total number of wage-earners enumerated in the comparable industrial groups in the five economic areas at the Census date: Maritimes, 65.6; Quebec, 68.7; Ontario, 70.9; Prairies, 66.8; British Columbia, 64.7; Canada, 68.7. Thus the variation from the Dominion proportion ranged from 2.2 points above in Ontario, to four points below in British Columbia.

These discrepancies were largely the result of the varying industrial distribution of the wage-earning population from East to West, a factor which is also responsible to a considerable extent for the variation in the proportions that those on the payrolls of the co-operating firms constitute of the total population in the various economic areas. The great distances between Ottawa and points in British Columbia tend in practice to lower the possible coverage of firms in that province, in a monthly survey issued within four weeks of the date to which it refers. The relatively low proportions in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces also reflect the fact that the size of the industrial unit^{2/} in those two areas is generally below the average for the Dominion, or for any of the remaining provinces.

The following table contains the populations and proportions as at June 1, 1931, and for 1939; the 1931 comparisons are given to show the proportions that existed when an actual count of the population and its industrial distribution was last made:

Area	Data for June 1, 1931				Data for 1939	
	Total population (in thousands)	Proportion of total wage-earners at work in all industries, included in the total population as 100	Proportion of total wage-earners at work in the industries, included in the employment surveys, to the total population as 100 p.c.	Proportion of total wage-earners on staffs furnishing monthly employment data for June 1, 1931, to total population as 100 p.c.	No.	Proportion of total wage-earners on staffs furnishing monthly employment data in 1939, to total estimated population as 100 p.c.
Maritimes	1,009	17.3	10.9	7.1	1,100	7.4
Quebec	2,874	20.1	14.1	9.7	3,210	10.7
Ontario	3,432	23.5	15.9	11.2	3,752	12.1
Prairies ...	2,354	15.4	8.0	5.3	2,465	5.4
Br. Columbia .	694	25.4	17.7	11.4	774	12.1
Yukon & N.W.T.	13	-	-	-	14	-
Canada ..	10,376	20.2	13.2	9.1	11,315	9.8

^{1/} The industrial and geographical distribution of the workers included in the monthly surveys of employment, in comparison with the industrial and geographical distribution of all workers enumerated in the Decennial Census of June 1, 1931, is discussed in a memorandum which may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

^{2/} In this regard see footnote 1/ on page 10.

The varying increases in the estimated population from East to West since 1931 have, according to this table, been accompanied by small gains in the proportion of the total estimated population represented by the employment surveys. It therefore follows that the latter are not only maintaining, but are increasing their representative character, by generally keeping pace with changes in both the industrial and the general population. This aspect is particularly important in its relation to the prevention of a bias in the employment indexes.

5. - COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND ON STEAM RAILWAYS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

In the United States,^{2/} as in Canada, statistics of employment are furnished monthly by leading industrial establishments. The scope of the enquiries, the statistical methods followed and the basic periods used in the two countries differ, while there are also important differences in the two industrial classifications and groupings. Again, the Canadian surveys, in asking firms for information respecting their salaried employees as well as their wage-earners, probably include a greater proportion of the total number on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments than is the case in the States. However, the indefinite nature of these terms as commonly used makes extremely difficult any distinction between the two classes in so many cases that no evaluation of this factor is possible. These fundamental differences in the surveys prohibit comparisons of the trends in the United States and Canada in a number of industries. However, enough correspondence exists between the figures for manufacturing and steam railways in the two countries to permit comparisons of some interest and significance to be made in these important classes.

1. - Manufacturing.

The base period used in calculating the Canadian employment indexes is the 1926 average, while the American manufacturing indexes are calculated on the average for the three years, 1923-25, as 100. Accordingly, the latter have been converted to the 1926 base as 100, to facilitate comparison of the Canadian and American data. In this regard, it should be noted that, on the 1923-25 average as 100, the 1926 figure was 101.7; the conversion to the latter, therefore, slightly lowers the indexes as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

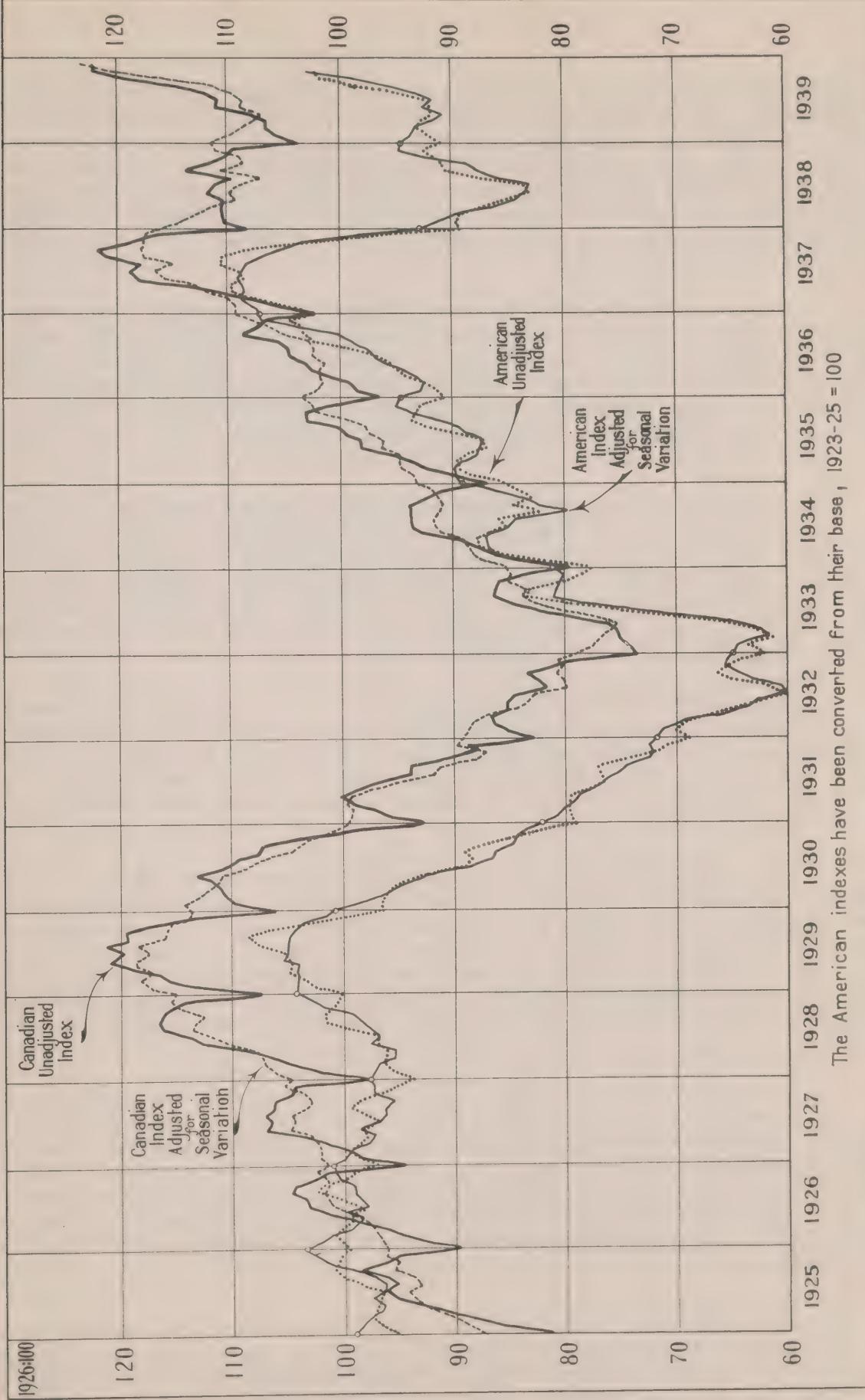
In accordance with its established policy, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently adjusted its indexes of employment in manufacturing, to conform to the general levels indicated by the statistics of the Biennial Census of Manufactures. This is the fourth biennial revision of the kind that has been made; the figures recently adjusted are those from 1935, which now conform to the movements shown in the 1937 Census of Manufactures.

- 1/ Thus, according to the 1937 Census of Manufactures, the number of employees in manufacturing establishments averaged just under 16 in the Maritime Provinces, and just over 16 in the Prairies, while the figures for the other provinces were as follows: Quebec, 26; Ontario, 33; British Columbia, 25; Canada, 27. Similar figures are not available for other industries, but with the exception of coal-mining, and to a lesser degree, of logging, it is probable that there would be somewhat similar differences in the non-manufacturing classes. (The reference to this footnote appears in the second paragraph on page 9.)
- 2/ The American material used in this analysis is taken from "The Monthly Labor Review" issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, and from the monthly press releases on employment from the same source.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

1925 to 1939

Chart 2



The American curves in charts 2 and 3, reproduced from the 1938 Annual Review of Employment, have been re-plotted to depict the revised figures. On the whole, employment in factories in the United States does not ordinarily show such pronounced fluctuations of a wholly seasonal character as normally occur in Canada, so that their crude and seasonally-adjusted curves in Chart 2 correspond more closely than do the Canadian crude and corrected curves, also depicted. The adjustment in the indexes for both countries has been made by the link-relative method, on the experience of the years, 1929-1937.

The use of the revised American figures alters some of the conclusions drawn in the 1938 Survey, notably through the substitution of 1937 for 1929 as the year of maximum employment. Thus, the 1929 index (106.0 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, or 104.2 converted to 1926 as 100), now takes second place to the 1937 figure of 108.6, (106.8 on 1926=100). In the Dominion, however, the records of the Annual Census of Industry and the monthly employment surveys agree that 1929 was the peak year in manufacturing, 1937 coming second in respect of industrial activity.

A brief review of the movements in recent years shows that employment in American factories declined sharply and uninterruptedly from 1929 to the summer of 1932, while in Canada the retrogressive movement, though not quite so pronounced, continued into 1933, when the average was below that of the preceding year. In the former country, the period of curtailment reduced the index (on 1926=100) from 104.2 in 1929 to 65.2 in 1932, a loss of over 37 p.c. In Canada,^{1/} the decline in employment between 1929 and the year of greatest depression (1933) was 31.4 p.c.

The revival dating in the United States from 1932 and in the Dominion from 1933 carried employment to successively higher levels until 1937; the upward movement in the former, like the depression that preceded it, was, however, more pronounced than in the Dominion. The American annual average index advanced from 65.2 in 1932 to 106.8 in 1937, or by 41.6 points, while the Canadian index rose by 34.1 points between 1933 and 1937.

The recession of 1938 lowered employment in both countries, but here again, the reaction in the United States was decidedly more violent than that in Canada, where the average index declined by little more than three per cent during the year, compared with a falling-off of over 17 p.c. in the American figure. Putting it in another way, the 1938 index in the Dominion approximated that for 1928, a year in which business was regarded as good, while the index for the United States was lower than in 1935, when employment was slightly more than halfway in its climb from the 1932 low.

American figures are now available for the period, January 15 to November 15, 1939, and show that from the former to the latter the crude index gained by 12.6 p.c. and the seasonally-corrected index, by 8.8 p.c. The Canadian crude at both November 1 and December 1 was a little over 17 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, while the seasonally-adjusted figure had advanced by 8.3 p.c. at the former and by 11 p.c. at the latter date. The rate of improvement in the Dominion from the beginning of 1939 to the end of the year was accordingly slightly greater than in the United States.

1/ For the comparisons made in this study, of conditions in the two countries, the figures of employment in electric light and power have been eliminated from the Canadian index for general manufacturing, to increase comparability with the American figures. Eventually, this step will also be taken in respect of the various manufacturing indexes for the provinces and cities, in conformity with the practice now also in force in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

If comparison is made with the data for 1938, however, a rather different picture is presented, since the recession in the United States in that year had reduced employment to a relatively greater extent than was the case in Canada. Thus, the American index (on 1926 as 100) advanced from 88.2 in the preceding year to 94.6 in 1939, or by over seven p.c., whereas the Canadian crude figure in 1939 averaged only a little better than one p.c. over the 1938 average. It is, however, important to note that employment in manufacturing in this country during 1939 was only about two p.c. below the level of 1937, while that in the United States averaged over eleven p.c. lower.

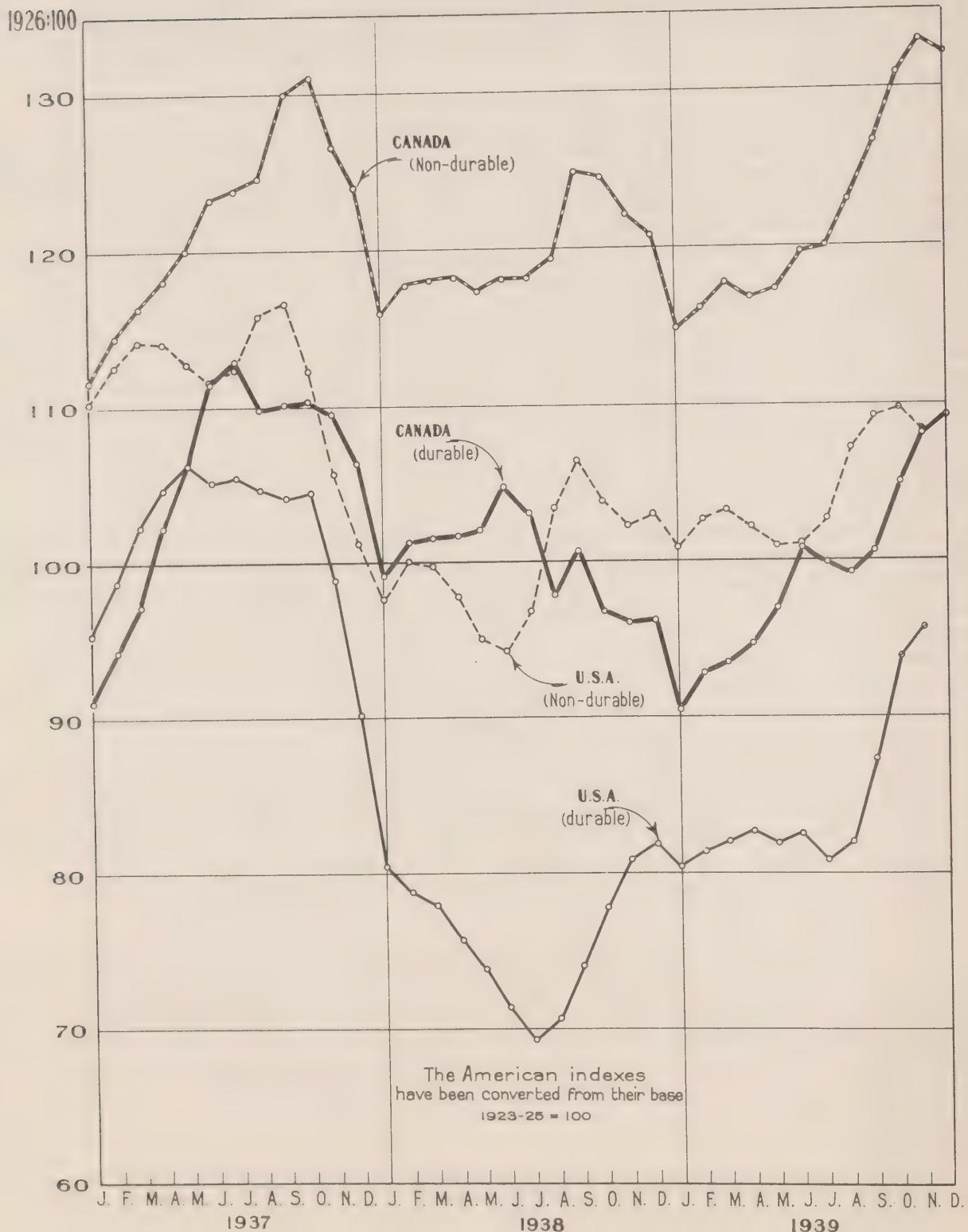
From this comparison of the course of manufacturing employment in Canada and the United States over a number of years, it appears that, despite the greater influence of seasonal fluctuations in the Dominion, there generally exists a relatively greater stability of employment in our factories than in those across the Border. In some small measure, this may be due to the inclusion of a larger proportion of "salaried workers" in the Canadian figures; presumably the employment of this class, on the whole, varies less than that of factory operatives, but it does not seem likely that this factor can contribute to the discrepancy sufficiently to offset the decidedly greater degree of seasonality to which Canadian manufacturing as a whole is subject. The smaller size of the average unit of production included in the Dominion surveys may tend in some degree to minimize the ups and downs of employment. The latest available data respecting the number of employed in the American factories furnishing current data to the Bureau of Labor Statistics are for November, 1938, when the average staff was not quite 167. In the same month, the average number on the payrolls of the manufacturing establishments reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 89, an average that was practically the same in 1939. Associated to some extent with this variation in size of establishment, are probable differences in industrial distribution of the workers on the forces of the plants co-operating in the surveys of employment made in Canada and the United States. The monthly reports issued in the latter do not contain information by which this last factor can be discovered. However, according to the 1937 Biennial Census of Manufactures 1/ to whose levels the American indexes are adjusted, those employed in the non-durable goods industries constituted some 53.5 p.c., and those in the durable goods divisions about 46.5 p.c. of the total number of workers covered in the 1937 Census. In the same year, the Canadian surveys of employment showed a greater proportion in the former class (57.9 p.c.), while the manufacture of durable goods provided work for only 42.1 p.c. of the total employees on the staffs of the co-operating establishments. Since the fluctuations of employment in the production of goods for immediate consumption are ordinarily less violent than those in the production of durable goods, this moderate variation in the proportions is undoubtedly an extremely important contributor to the relatively greater stability of factory employment as a whole in the Dominion.

Chart 3 traces for the last three years the course of employment in the manufacture of durable and non-durable goods in Canada and the United States. The graph shows clearly that employment in the latter class in both countries is ordinarily at a level much higher in relation to the basic average of 1926 than that in the production of durable goods. One reason for this superiority is no doubt the existence, in general, of a more clearly defined correspondence with the growth of the population within a country.

1/ United States Department of Commerce, Census of Manufactures, 1937 - Summary by Industries, issued May 11, 1939.

Chart 3

EMPLOYMENT IN DURABLE AND NON-DURABLE CLASSES
OF
MANUFACTURED GOODS
IN
CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES
1937-1939



During 1936, the American employment index for the durable goods (on 1926=100) averaged 88.5, while the Canadian figure was a little higher, at 90.1; the upswing in 1937 raised the former figure by fifteen per cent and the latter by 16.8 per cent. The slump in the following year resulted in a decline of over 25 p.c. in the personnel of plants manufacturing durable goods in the States. The recession also lowered employment in Canadian factories, but to a much smaller extent, there being a decline of less than five per cent from 1937.

The 1939 movements in the durable goods industries were definitely upward in both countries; indeed, the percentage increase from the beginning to the end of the year were similar. In the United States, the growth from Jan. 15 to Nov. 15 (the latest date for which information is available) was 19.2 p.c., while from January 1 to December 1 the Canadian index rose by 20.9 p.c. The American advance, however, left employment in the production of durable goods at a point nearly 17 p.c. below the 1937 average; in the Dominion, the 1939 figure was also lower than that for 1937, but the falling-off was considerably smaller, at 5.7 p.c.

The range of employment in the production of non-durable goods is not so great in either Canadian or American factories as that in the durable goods, while, on the whole, the fluctuations in this country since 1936 have not been so pronounced as in the States. From 1936 to 1937, an advance of 5.4 p.c. in the latter was accompanied by a gain of 6.8 p.c. in Canada; the loss in the 1938 recession amounted to 10.4 p.c. in American plants, but only to 1.9 p.c. in Canadian factories.

During 1939 the trend of employment in the non-durable groups has been decidedly upward in both cases; the gain of 4.3 p.c. over 1938 shown in the States was somewhat larger than that of 2.3 p.c. reported in this country. Where the Canadian index, however, was slightly higher in 1939 than in 1937, that for the factories co-operating with the American Bureau of Labor Statistics was 6.5 p.c. lower. This discrepancy is less than that existing in a similar comparison of the Canadian and American indexes for the durable goods.

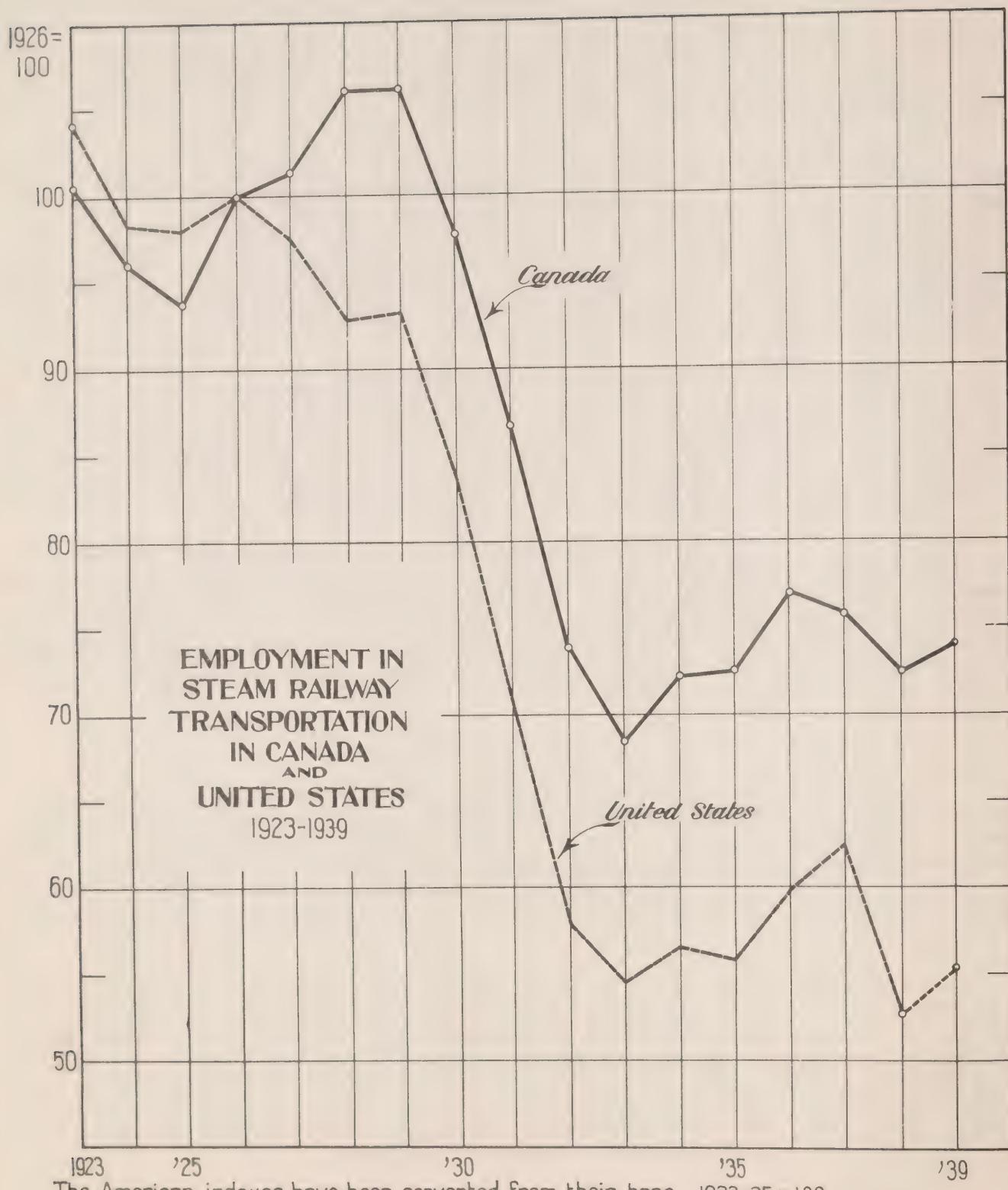
2. - Steam Railways.

In Chart 4 are shown the fluctuations of employment on steam railways in Canada and the United States; the American statistics used are those collected from Class I railroads by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission; these data have been recalculated from 1923-25 as 100, on the 1926 average as 100, for comparison with the Canadian figures, which include the total numbers employed on the Canadian railways co-operating in the monthly employment surveys, irrespective of the industry to which they belong.

From 1923 to 1926 activity on the American lines was at a relatively higher level than in Canada, but a difference in the trends of employment from the latter year to 1928 brought about a reversal of this position. In 1929, little change was indicated in either country, while from then until 1933 employment showed successive and pronounced declines, from which there has been relatively slight recovery in either Canada or the States; this is in contrast with the advances in automotive transportation. Since 1929, however, employment on the Dominion railways has maintained its position at a higher level than that on the American roads.

The 1938 recession brought employment in these industries in the States to a point rather below the previous minimum of 1933. There was also a falling-off on the Canadian lines in 1938, but this was not so pronounced, and the index at 72.4, approximated that of 1935. In 1939, improvement was indicated in railway employment in both countries, the gain in the States being slightly greater than in Canada;

Chart 4



The American indexes have been converted from their base 1923-25 = 100

nevertheless, it left the American curve in a position a little lower than in 1935, while that in the Dominion was slightly higher, the index being 74.

6. - COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES AND UNITS OF POPULATION.

1. - Industrial Comparisons for The Dominion.

The course of employment in seven of the leading industrial groups, in comparison with that in all industries, is depicted for the years since 1929 in Chart 5. Throughout this period, manufacturing and transportation have been almost uniformly at a lower level than general industrial employment, although the disparity in manufacturing in the last four or five years has considerably diminished. Partly as a result of general business conditions, and partly owing to the growth in the use of mechanical equipment, activity in communications has also been below the all-industries level. The course of employment in construction, governed to some extent by unemployment relief works in the years since 1931, has been erratic. From a point greatly above the general average in the years immediately preceding 1932, it then declined steeply to a position below, being, however, slightly above the level of manufacturing and transportation in 1932; 1933 saw further curtailment, which reduced the curve to an all-time low, but in 1934, largely in response to a programme of unemployment relief projects, there was a sharply upward movement in the construction industries. With a general betterment in business conditions, public works for the relief of unemployment became a factor of lessened importance in 1935 and 1936, and the removal of this stimulus resulted in a lowered index in construction in those years. However, in 1937, 1938 and 1939 a measure of recovery was indicated, that in the last-named raising the construction curve to a position close to the all-industries curve.

In the remaining main industrial groups, the level of employment has for many years been above the average. This favourable position has been particularly marked in mining, but trade and services have also shown a progressively better situation than any other group except mining; this is partly a result of the impetus afforded by the tourist trade, but it also reflects the growing importance of these divisions in the industrial distribution of the population, a development which has been revealed in successive censuses. On the whole, the employment figures for mining, trade and services not only exert a stabilizing effect upon the general volume of employment, but also have an important influence in raising it above the level of the manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications industries.

Chart 6 shows the course of employment since 1931 in four great divisions of manufacturing, in comparison with that in manufacturing as a whole; these are the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, and iron and steel industries. The proportion that the employees reported in these classes constituted of the total number on the pay-rolls of all factories furnishing monthly employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics increased last year to 60 p.c. from 56 p.c. in 1938; the advance reflects a general revival of activity in the industries, particularly evident towards the latter part of 1939.

While employment in each of these divisions shows distinct seasonal trends, the fluctuations of that character are most violent in lumber mills. In general, the curve for the pulp and paper divisions, (which includes printing and publishing), approximates more closely to the all-manufactures curve than any of the other three; this group, on the whole, is also less subject to seasonal variation than the textile, lumber or iron and steel industry. The factors making for intensified activity in 1939 operated with greater force upon the last three than upon the pulp and paper division; accordingly, the movement in this group was not so steeply upward during the period of expansion in the year under review as that in any other of the

Chart 5

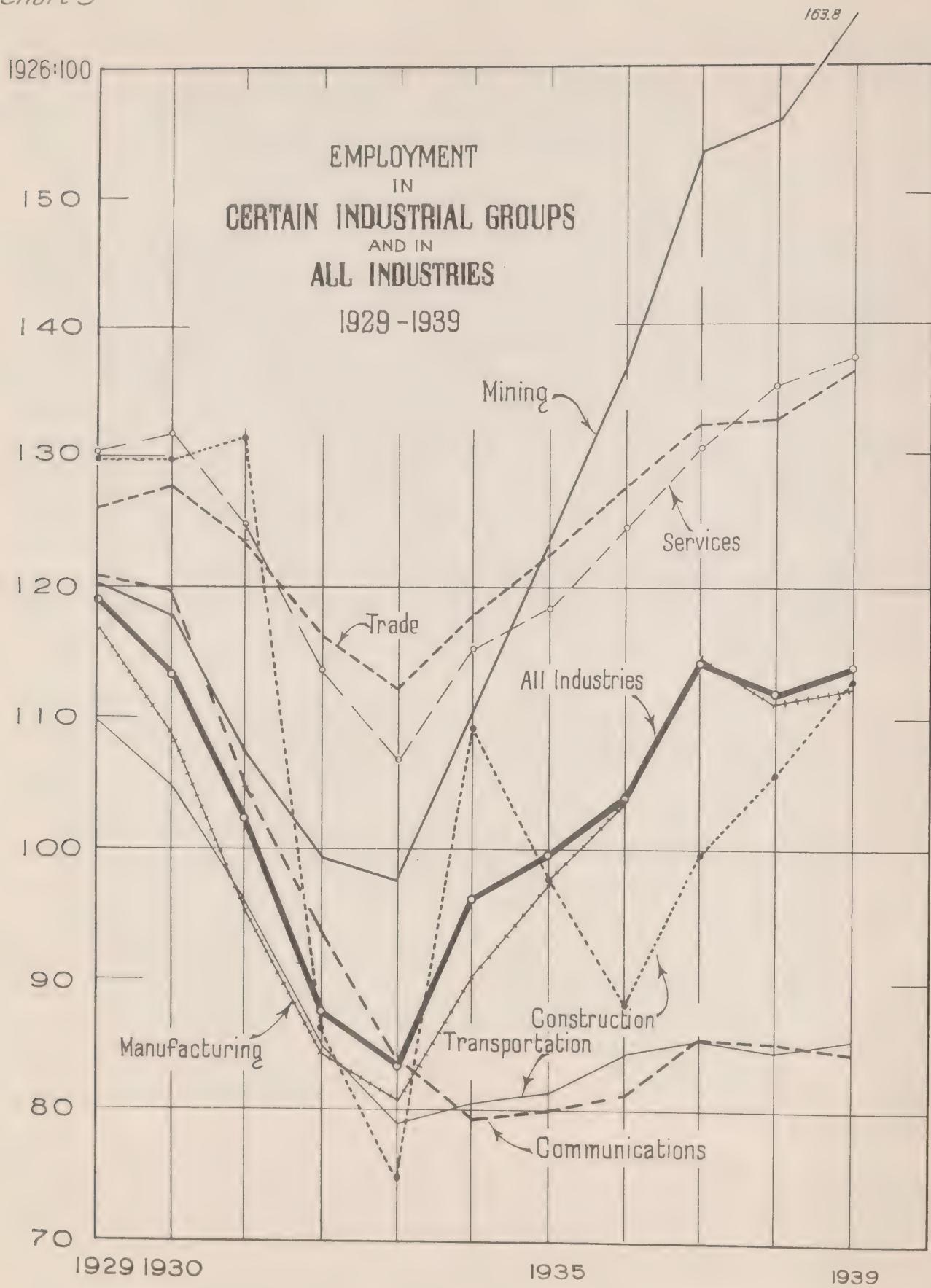
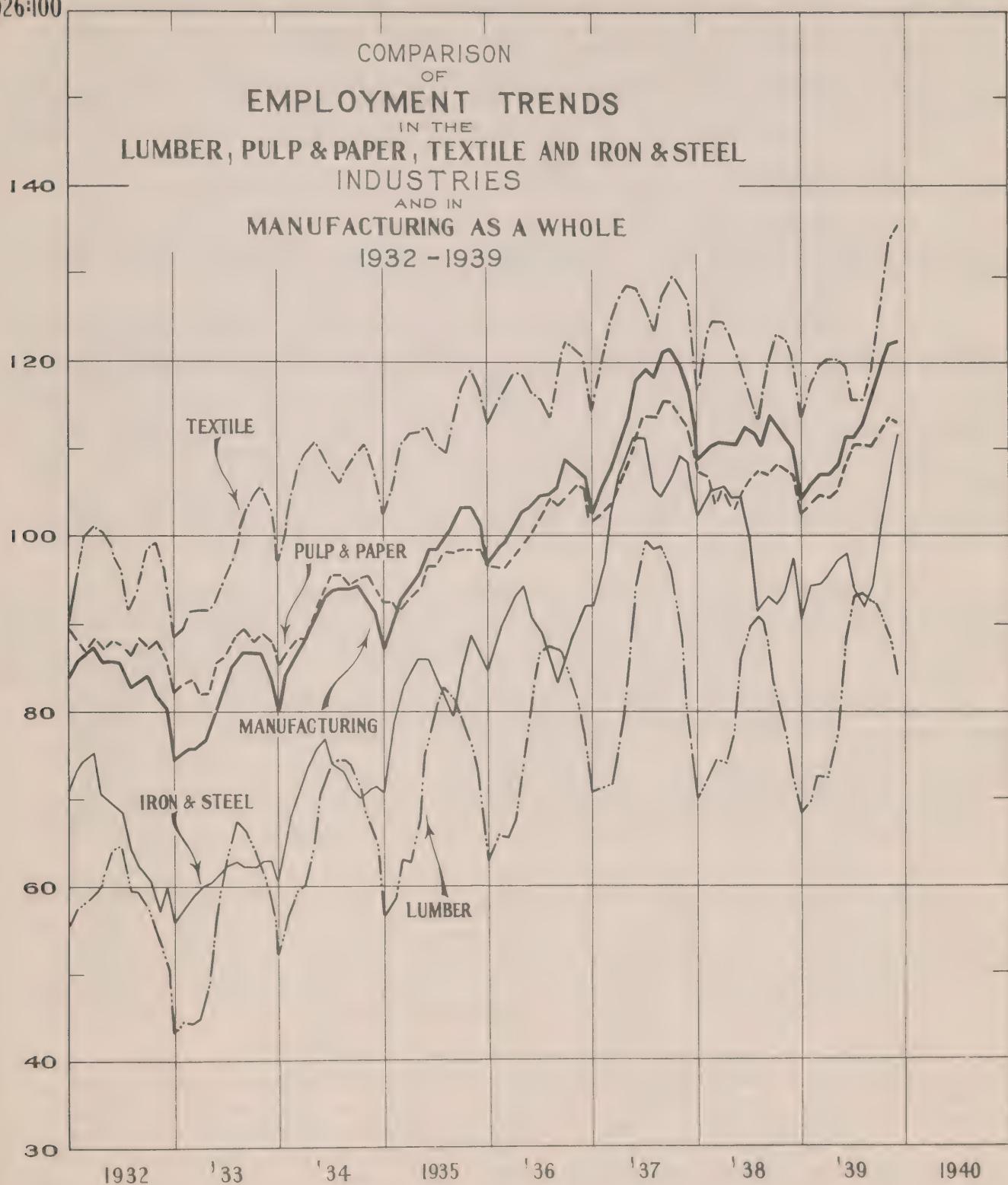


Chart 6

1926:100



industries whose curves are plotted in Chart 6. Textile manufacturers appear in a particularly favourable position in this comparison, the index in recent months having reached a level unequalled in any other year. The improvement in iron and steel in recent months has also been pronounced, with the result that, at the beginning of December, 1939, employment was slightly higher than in any preceding month since the early part of 1930; however, employment in this group continued relatively lower than in textiles or pulp and paper, being also below the level of manufacturing as a whole.

2. - Industrial Comparisons Within the Five Economic Areas.

Another phase of the situation is illustrated in Chart 7, which depicts annually since 1925 the course of employment in manufacturing, transportation and trade, in the Dominion as a whole, and in the five economic areas.

The curves in manufactures are similar in their major movements; the correspondence is particularly interesting in view of the variations in the industrial distribution of the persons engaged in manufacturing from East to West. The general up-swing to 1929 was succeeded by a recession that was also without interruption, until the depression in the Dominion and in four of the five economic areas reached its lowest level in 1933; in British Columbia, however, this was reached in 1932. From the low point, manufacturing generally showed continuous recovery to 1937, when the second peak of industrial activity in the last fifteen years was indicated. The movements, on the whole, in the five areas were strikingly close during these years of recovery.

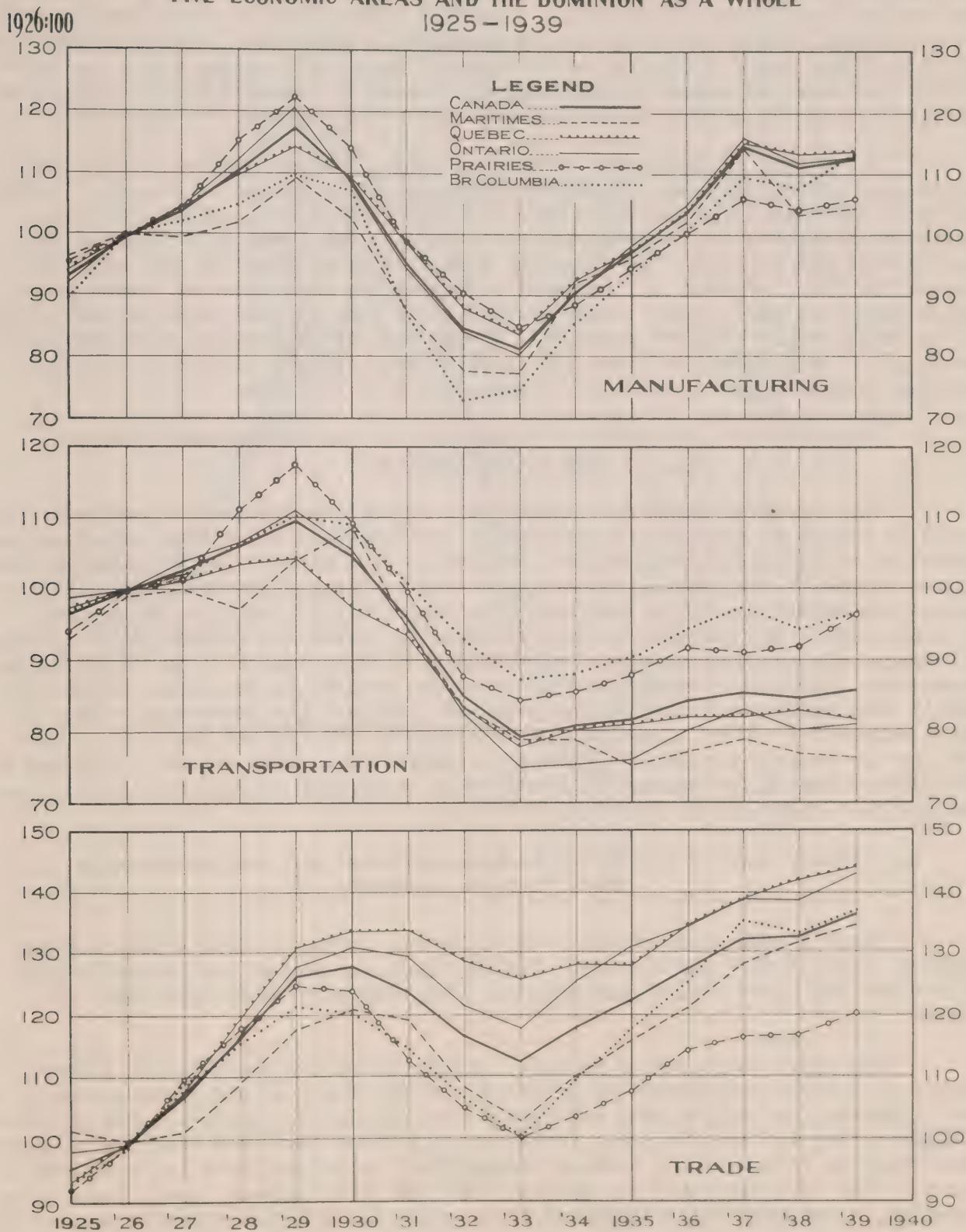
The slackening in manufacturing operations in 1938 affected particularly the situation in the Maritime Provinces, where employment in lumber and textiles and some other industries was below its level in the other economic areas. A disparity, which first appeared to a slight degree in the Western Provinces in 1937, became increasingly evident in the succeeding year, and the curves for manufacturing in the Prairies and British Columbia lagged behind that for the Dominion as a whole, to a greater extent than in most of the other years since 1924. However, the recovery that extended to all five economic areas during 1939 was relatively more pronounced in British Columbia than elsewhere, raising the curve for that province to a position slightly above the Dominion level. In the Prairie Provinces, as in the Maritime area, manufacturing activity was relatively not so great as in the other provinces.

While manufacturing generally, as depicted in Chart 7, was last year slightly below the 1937 and 1929 peaks, it is interesting to note that, had the curves been plotted on a monthly basis, they would show factory operations at a higher level towards the close of 1939 than in the same period of any other year of the record, in the Dominion and in four of the five economic areas. The exception in this regard is the Prairie area, where the favourable comparison goes back only to 1930.

The trends of employment in transportation in the various sections of Canada have also displayed a considerable similarity, although this is not quite so marked as in manufacturing. The curves for the Western areas have been persistently higher than those of the Dominion as a whole, and those for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario have been generally lower. In keeping with these trends, and to a considerable extent resulting from the better crop, employment in transportation in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia showed improvement in 1939, that further raised the curves for those provinces over the Dominion level. In the remaining economic areas, there was little change in the annual averages for transportation, but here, as in manufacturing, activity increased towards the latter months of 1939, until in most provinces employment in transportation exceeded that indicated in the autumn and early winter of any recent year.

Chart 7

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
IN THE
MANUFACTURING, TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE INDUSTRIES
IN THE
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE
1925-1939



The third part of Chart 7 depicts the situation in trading establishments. A number of factors combine to produce rather greater stability of employment in trade than in many other industries, notably the impracticability of temporarily suspending operations in stores during a dull period, as is frequently the practice in factories which are overstocked. The momentum gained in immediately preceding years carried employment in trade to a generally higher level in 1930 than in 1929. This was one of a very few industries to show such a condition. However, commencing with 1931, there was a slackening which extended into 1933. Since then, the curve in trade has shown an almost uninterruptedly favourable movement in all five economic areas, resulting during 1939 in the highest level of employment yet recorded.

The curves of employment in trading establishments in Quebec and Ontario have in the last decade been consistently above that for Canada as a whole. In the last three years this has also been true for British Columbia. Since 1933, the position of the curve for the Prairie Provinces has been lower than that for any other part of the Dominion, the disparity gradually increasing; in the main, this reflects the unsatisfactory agricultural and marketing conditions of recent years, together with the associated, slower growth in the general population of the Prairies than in other sections of the Dominion. It may also be pointed out that Quebec, whose curve of employment in trade has usually been highest, has shown population increases exceeding those indicated in any other part of Canada.

3. - Comparison of the Course of Employment in the Five Economic Areas and in the Dominion.

The course of employment since 1923, in the five economic areas in relation to that in Canada as a whole, is depicted in Chart 8. This shows that employment conditions in the different parts of the Dominion in past years have responded in much the same degree to the general factors governing business. The deviations that are apparent are mainly due to the varying industrial distribution existing in the different areas. For example, in British Columbia, where the general curve is below the average, mining and logging are more-than-ordinarily important in providing employment for industrial workers, and in these two industries the indexes have recently been below the corresponding Dominion figures. The depressing effect of many unsatisfactory crops since 1929 is reflected in the lowered position of the curve for the Prairie Provinces. However, improvement in that respect, together with other factors making for expansion, resulted in an advance during 1939 which approximated the gain shown in the Dominion as a whole.

4. - Comparisons of the Trends in Leading Cities and the Provinces in Which They Are Situated.

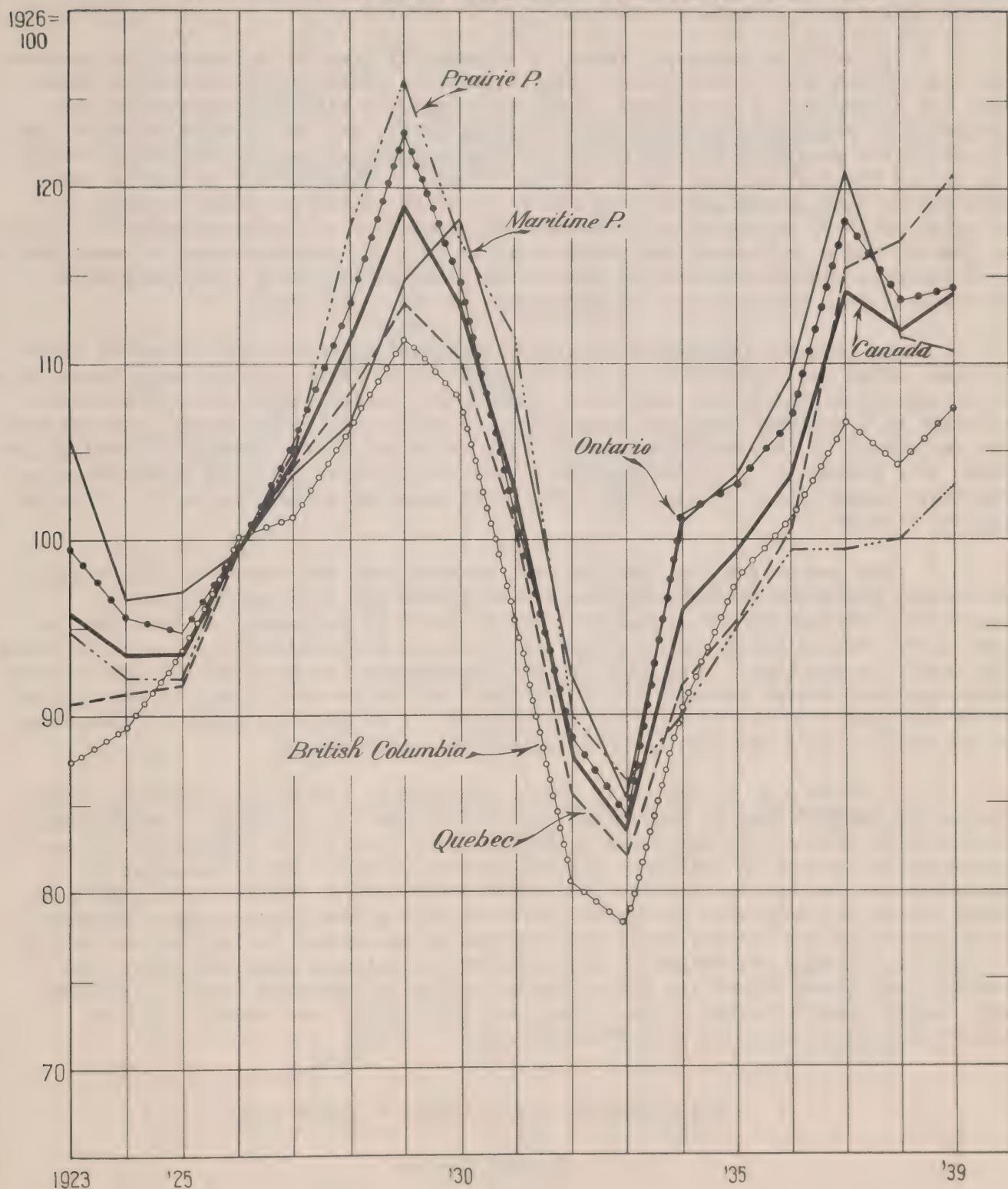
Chart 9 shows the movements of employment in the leading cities and the provinces in which they are situated; for Winnipeg, the comparison has to be made with the Prairie curve, since data have not long been separately tabulated for Manitoba.

The heavy weighting of Montreal industries in the total Quebec figures resulted in a close correspondence in the curves for the city and province during many years. However, since 1933 this similarity has diminished, partly because employment in manufacturing and certain other industries has since then been relatively quieter in Montreal; in recent years, work on unemployment relief projects has also been a greater factor in raising the provincial level than the Montreal curve, there being, in general, a tendency for projects of this nature to be situated away from the cities.

In Quebec City, the curve, though at a higher level, was also more or less parallel to that for the province from about 1927 to 1933; in the next two years,

Chart 8

EMPLOYMENT IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND IN
THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE IN THE YEARS 1923-1939



the correspondence in the movements disappeared, although the superiority in position was maintained. Since 1936, however, the latter has also been lost, the city level being below that of the province, although relatively greater improvement in the former during 1939 brought the city and the provincial curves very close together.

As would be expected, there is a generally greater correspondence between the Ontario and the Toronto curves than is shown in those for other centres whose data are segregated; nevertheless, there is relatively little uniformity in the movements of employment in those two political units, and the periods in which the Toronto curve parallels that of Ontario are much shorter than the periods in which the curves for Montreal and Quebec are parallel. In this regard, it may be noted that the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating Montreal establishments constituted in 1939, nearly 48 p.c. of the total number of employees reported by firms in Quebec, while in Toronto the proportion was 31 p.c., a discrepancy of considerable importance in determining the influence that these cities exert upon the general movements within the provinces to which they belong.

In Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, the level of employment in recent years has been below that of Ontario as a whole. As stated in the Quebec comparisons, this is partly due to the policy regarding unemployment relief works, which are usually situated at a distance from the larger centres of population. However, the tendency for employment in the leading municipalities to be below the provincial levels, also noted in a preceding paragraph, similarly operates in Ontario to the disadvantage of the above-named cities. (See also the general analysis under Section 10 - "Employment by Cities".)

The comparison for Winnipeg must be made with the curve for the Prairie Provinces, since the Manitoba figures are available for only two full years. Practically throughout the period depicted in Chart 9, employment in Winnipeg has been lower than in the Prairies as a unit, while in 1938 and 1939, it was also below the level for Manitoba. From 1933 to 1936, the curves for Winnipeg and the Prairie Provinces were almost parallel; in 1937, there was no general change in the latter, while employment in the former rose slightly. In 1939 the general improvement in the Prairie area was more pronounced than that in Winnipeg.

Over 39 p.c. of the total number employed by the British Columbia firms furnishing monthly data on employment in 1939 belonged in Vancouver. Despite this considerable proportion, there has in recent years been little similarity in the course of employment in that city and the province. Since 1930, the level in Vancouver has, except in 1934 and 1935, been above that in the province. This no doubt partly reflects what in recent years has been a more advantageous industrial distribution in the former; as already mentioned, employment in logging and mining in British Columbia has tended in the last few years to be below the provincial average, and these industries affect the situation in Vancouver only in a general way. Again, manufacturing in that city has, since 1935, been relatively more active than in other parts of British Columbia.

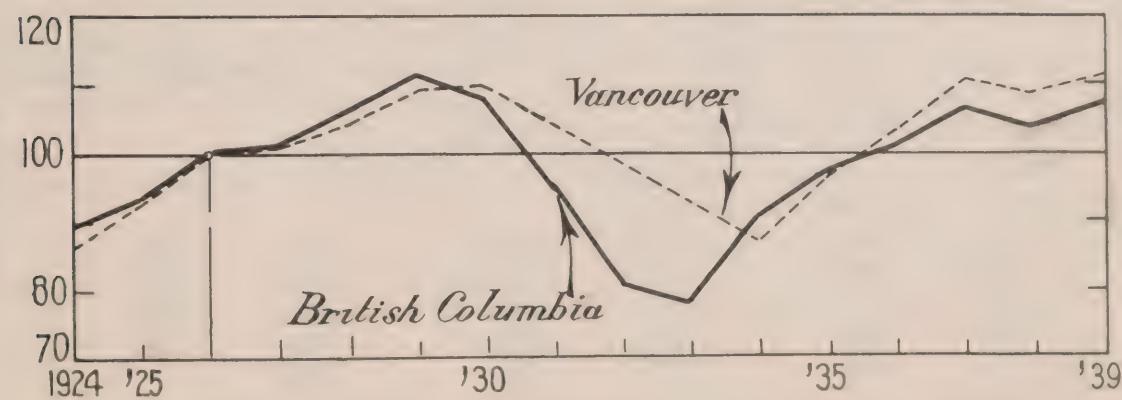
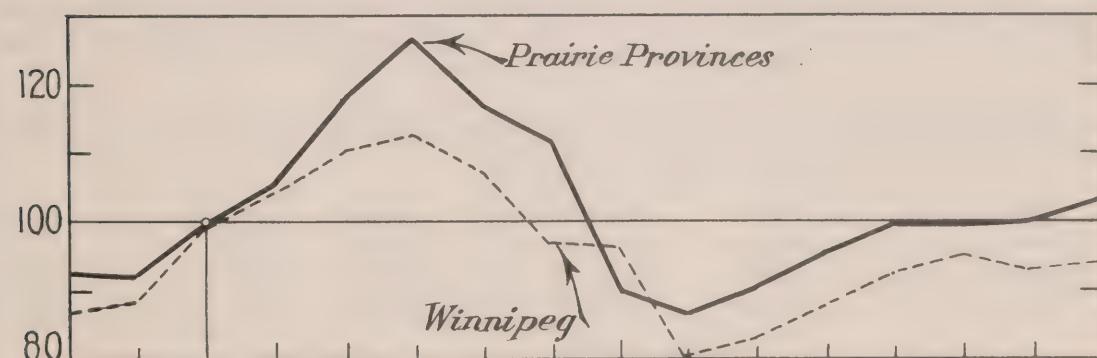
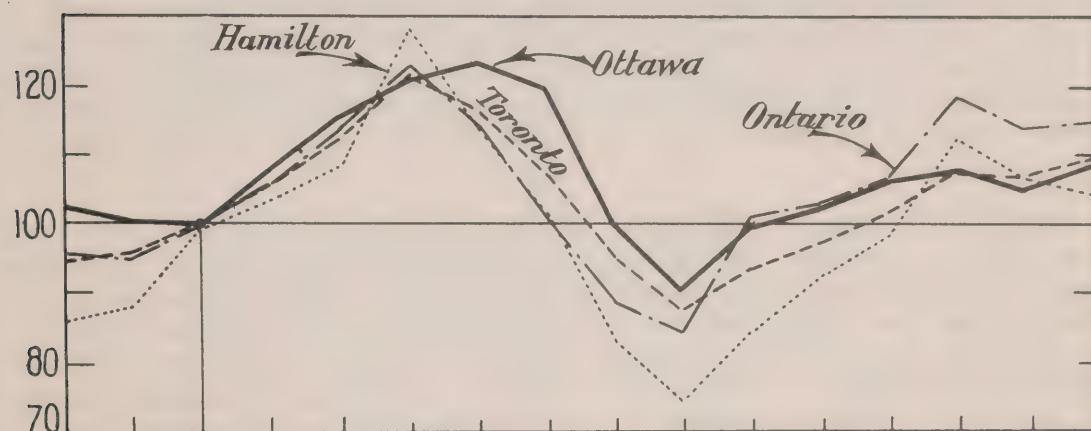
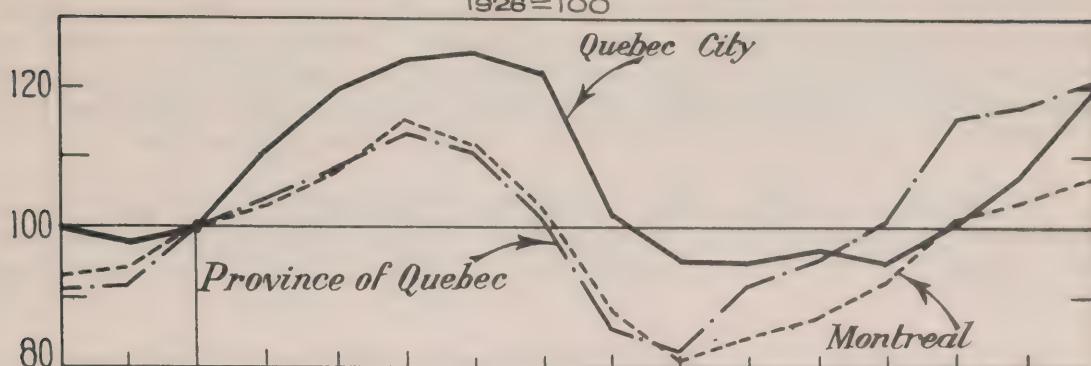
7. - THE SITUATION IN THE DOMINION DURING 1939.

General Review

In accordance with the retrogressive movement invariably indicated at January 1 in the years since 1920, employment at the opening of 1939 showed a contraction, which, however, was not equal to the average loss recorded in the preceding eighteen years. The trend was again downward at February 1, the decline being contra-

Chart 9

EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN CITIES AND PROVINCES 1924-1939
1926=100



seasonal, while no general change was noted in the succeeding month. There was further curtailment of a seasonal character at April 1, when the change like that in immediately preceding months, was below normal. Despite the fact that industrial employment was generally at a lower level than in the same period of the preceding year, the falling-off in the index from January to April, 1939, amounted to 3.2 points, whereas in the first four months of 1938, it was 8.4 points.

At the first of May, 1939, seasonal recovery was indicated, but here again the change was not equal to the average in the years, 1921-1938, and the May 1 index, at 106.2, showed a rather greater reduction from the same month of 1938 than had been the case in April.

At the beginning of June, 1939, however, the movement was sharply upward, the advance then recorded having substantially exceeded the average increase at that date in the preceding eighteen years. As a result of this unusually large increase in industrial activity, the index, for the first time in twelve months, was higher than at the same date in the preceding year. This superior position was maintained throughout the remainder of 1939, the improvement, indeed, becoming increasingly pronounced, until at December 1, 1939, the index was 7.6 p.c. higher than that for December 1, 1938.

During the period from April 1 until November 1, 1939, the movement was uninterruptedly favourable; the firms co-operating in the Bureau's current surveys of employment enlarged their payrolls by approximately 182,000 persons in these seven months, and the index advanced by 18.7 points. This increase of 17.8 p.c. was, in the years since 1920, exceeded only by that reported in the same period of 1937; while the November 1, 1939, index was the third highest November figure in the nineteen years for which statistics are available, that for December 1 was the highest yet recorded at that date. In conformity with the movement almost invariably indicated in past years, there was a contraction at the beginning of December, but this was unusually small, the percentage loss being only about a third of the average decline at December 1 in the period, 1921-1938.

Following are the percentages that the index for each month of 1939 constituted of that for the same month in 1938:

1939, Jan. 1	95.3	May 1	98.9	Sept. 1	103.9
Feb. 1	96.5	June 1	101.1	Oct. 1	104.3
Mar. 1	98.8	July 1	102.0	Nov. 1	107.9
Apr. 1	99.9	Aug. 1	104.8	Dec. 1	107.6
1939 Average					101.9

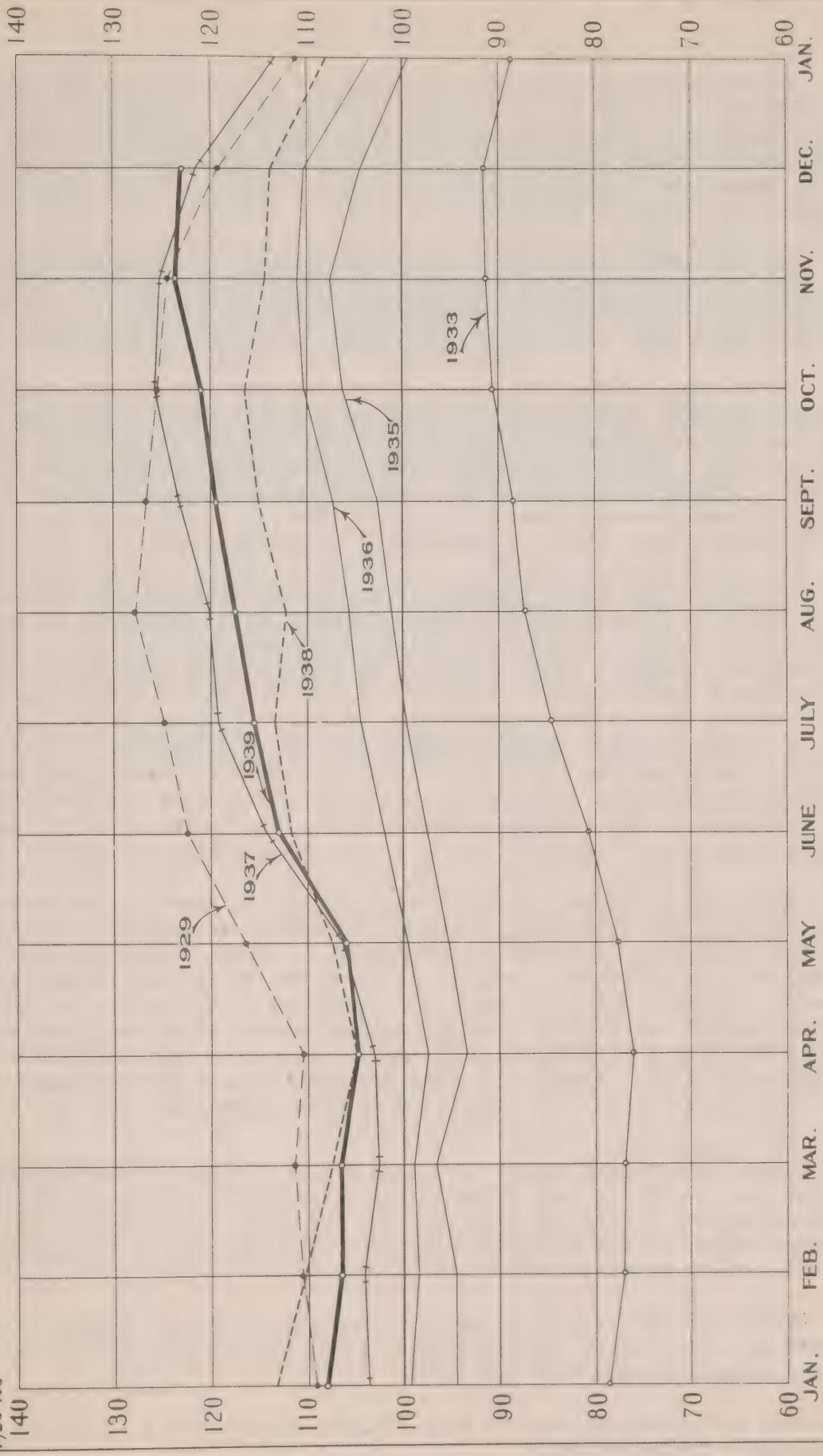
From these percentages, it is evident that while employment in the first five months of 1939 was lower than in 1938, this unsatisfactory position gradually disappeared. Beginning with June 1 the comparison became increasingly favourable, until the December figure, (122.7), was the highest recorded for that month in the nineteen years for which statistics are available.

The annual average index numbers of employment as reported by employers since 1920 are as follows, (1926=100):^{1/}

1921	88.8	1926	99.6	1931	102.5	1936	103.7
1922	89.0	1927	104.6	1932	87.5	1937	114.1
1923	95.8	1928	111.6	1933	83.4	1938	111.8
1924	93.4	1929	119.0	1934	96.0	1939	113.9
1925	93.6	1930	113.4	1935	99.4		

^{1/} As the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1926:100
1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1939

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity, for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

The variations in general employment are illustrated in the curves shown in Charts 1 and 10. Industry in the Dominion is subject to severe fluctuations due to climatic conditions. Indexes of seasonal variation have accordingly been calculated, the link-relative method being used; the monthly indexes, depicted in the heavy curve in Chart 1, have been adjusted by means of these factors, and the seasonally-corrected index numbers are shown in the broken curve.

The statement made in previous Annual Reviews of employment must be repeated, that the general index in recent years has responded in some degree to the stimulus provided by public construction works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. 1/ Directly and indirectly, considerable employment has resulted from these undertakings.

An analysis of the data furnished by employers throughout the Dominion shows that, on the average, most industries reported a higher level of employment than in 1938, the improvement becoming increasingly evident in the final months of 1939. As compared with 1937, (the high year since 1929), many industries showed a falling-off on the whole, although in a number of cases the unfavourable comparison in the earlier months of 1939 was reversed towards the end of the year. However, there was very general improvement over 1936 and immediately preceding years.

Manufacturing, which employed in 1939 practically 52 p.c. of the total workers included in these monthly surveys, showed almost continuous expansion from the beginning to the end of the year, which raised the index by 17 p.c., to 122.2 at Dec. 1; this gain compared favourably with an average advance of just over eight p.c. between January 1 and December 1 in the period, 1921-1938. Considerable improvement was reported over 1938 in the latter months of the year under review, but the annual average, at 112.3, was only slightly higher than the 1938 mean of 111.0, while it was slightly lower than the 1937 figure of 114.4. With this exception, however, the 1939 average was the highest since 1929. Activity in most of the various branches of manufacturing was, on the average, rather greater than in the preceding year, and in some cases, reached unpreceded levels in the final months of 1939.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, mining generally afforded more employment than in any other year of the record. This was mainly due to continued gains in the extraction of metallic ores, while the mining of non-metallic minerals, except coal, was also brisker. Coal-mining, 2/ on the other hand, showed a slight falling-off. Logging, which was seriously curtailed in the winter of 1938-39, reported pronounced improvement from the autumn, which raised the index to its highest point since the winter of 1937-38, but failed to overcome the losses recorded in the earlier months of 1939. Accordingly, the average for last year was lower than in 1938; it was also lower than in any preceding year since 1933.

1/ The number of man-days worked on a wage basis on relief projects authorized by the Dominion-Provincial Agreements as reported to the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief was 1,547,656 for the first ten months of 1939. The average number of men afforded employment per month during the period was 13,803. These numbers are subject to revision.

During the twelve months Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1938, the number of man-days worked on a wage basis was reported as 1,350,192 and the monthly average number of men afforded employment was 9,838.

2/ See also the paragraph dealing with coal-mining in Part 3 of Section 11 - "Employment by Industries."

The volume of employment reported in trade was three p.c. greater than in 1938, when the index was practically the same as in 1937; the figures for these three years are the highest yet recorded. In the service group, consisting mainly of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, the annual index showed a small increase over 1938, when it was in turn a little higher than in preceding years since 1920. In the communications industries, the level of employment showed only a slight change, on the whole, from 1938, the index being fractionally lower. Transportation, on the other hand, generally afforded rather more employment. The indexes for that industry in the latter months of 1939 were, indeed, rather higher than in the same months in any other year since 1931; this was due not only to the movement of a larger crop, but also to greater industrial activity.

Construction generally was a little brisker than in 1938. Building reported a moderate advance; highway work afforded more employment than in any other year since 1934, partly owing to an increase in unemployment relief projects, while railway construction and maintenance provided work for a slightly larger number of men than in 1938.

Charts in the following pages show for the manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction industries, the crude and corrected curves of employment since 1925, the seasonal adjustments being made by the link-relative method. Other graphs show the course of employment in the economic areas, the leading cities and the main industrial groups during the last few years, while annual and monthly index numbers are given in the tables at the end of this review.

8. - COMPARISON OF THE EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR 1939 AND 1938

The table on page 30 summarises the employment data for 1939, giving the average number of reporting firms and of their employees, and the annual average index numbers for the twelve months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1939. The changes since 1938 in these three sets of figures are also given, those for the indexes being shown in points as well as in percentages; a falling-off in this comparison is indicated by the minus sign. The table calls only for brief explanation, since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is discussed in considerable detail in subsequent pages.

According to this table, there was a gain of 8.7 p.c. in the number of individual returns¹/ tabulated, accompanied by an increase of 3.4 p.c. in the number of employees reported by the co-operating establishments, while the index advanced by 1.9 p.c. Of the last two comparisons, that between the index numbers should be used as a guide to the fluctuations in the employment situation, since allowance is made in the indexes for the inclusion of new enterprises, as well as for the losses in employment resulting from the cessation of businesses.

¹/ A continued growth is to be noted in the number of establishments included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment. The gain is due (1) to the establishment of new industries and to other accessions to the mailing list, (2) to more regular co-operation from employers in general and (3) to the fact that a steadily increasing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. The different branches of a business organization appear in the tabulation as separate firms in the centres and in the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The "number of firms", as used here, might more precisely be termed "the number of reports tabulated", but the former expression is in accordance with usage in other series and other countries. On the whole, the establishments now being added to the mailing list have payrolls that are smaller than the average, being in most cases the less well-known businesses.

Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees, and the Average Indexes,
for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1959, together with the changes shown in
these figures as compared with those for 1958.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1 9 5 9			Change from 1958 in the		
	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926= 100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index Points P.C.
(Decrease indicated by the minus sign)						
(a) Provinces and Economic Areas.						
Maritime Provinces.....	825	81,500	110.5	57	268	- 1.0 - .9
Prince Edward Island.....	50	1,871	95.5	9	157	6.5 7.1
Nova Scotia.....	400	47,975	121.7	29	1,315	1.6 1.3
New Brunswick.....	375	31,656	97.8	19	- 1,204	- 4.6 - 4.5
Quebec.....	2,894	344,034	120.8	271	16,084	5.8 5.2
Ontario.....	5,085	452,717	114.5	385	8,577	.6 .5
Prairie Provinces.....	1,662	135,716	105.2	142	6,196	3.2 3.2
Manitoba.....	706	60,023	96.5	52	1,986	1.9 2.0
Saskatchewan.....	362	29,547	109.9	53	1,000	1.8 1.7
Alberta.....	594	44,146	108.8	57	3,210	6.0 5.8
British Columbia.....	1,185	93,745	107.5	77	4,807	5.3 5.2
CANADA.....	11,651	1,105,712	113.9	932	55,932	2.1 1.9
(b) Cities.						
Montreal.....	1,684	164,901	106.5	177	7,190	2.6 2.5
Quebec City.....	209	16,714	119.6	25	2,164	12.1 11.5
Toronto.....	1,729	140,565	109.9	131	6,200	2.6 2.4
Ottawa.....	226	14,702	108.4	22	776	5.4 5.2
Hamilton.....	325	33,680	103.7	26	- 615	- 3.1 - 2.9
Windsor.....	195	18,418	133.4	8	- 488	- 4.9 - 5.5
Winnipeg.....	520	40,799	93.9	27	721	.8 .9
Vancouver.....	508	36,933	111.4	42	1,490	2.5 2.1
TOTAL - 8 LEADING CITIES.....	5,396	466,712	107.8	458	17,440	2.1 2.0
(c) Industries.						
Manufacturing.....	6,372	574,602	112.5	248	9,380	1.5 1.2
Animal products - edible.....	316	26,964	139.0	8	1,645	7.9 6.0
Fur and its products.....	72	2,279	100.1	7	341	8.5 9.3
Leather and its products.....	324	23,339	113.4	18	1,417	6.5 5.9
Lumber and its products.....	927	44,351	82.6	32	1,949	2.9 3.6
Musical instruments.....	36	1,445	50.6	1	41	1.4 2.8
Plant products edible.....	529	57,383	122.8	17	854	2.5 1.9
Pulp and paper products.....	700	67,076	108.2	80	2,227	1.9 1.8
Rubber products.....	54	13,546	108.4	1	863	7.4 7.5
Textile products.....	1,161	105,616	121.5	24	1,455	1.1 .9
Beverages.....	146	9,193	172.0	7	412	5.7 5.4
Tobacco.....	45	9,450	114.6	- 1	- 294	- 3.4 - 2.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	501	18,873	161.9	27	1,080	3.5 2.2
Clay, glass and stone products.....	218	9,895	88.3	6	301	1.9 2.2
Electric light and power.....	100	16,819	132.8	2	618	4.7 5.7
Electrical apparatus.....	125	17,674	150.4	- 1	- 1,080	- 7.5 - 5.4
Iron and steel products.....	922	127,738	97.6	23	- 2,227	- 2.0 - 2.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	188	24,879	158.1	8	206	2.2 1.4
Non-metallic mineral products.....	100	12,547	156.5	- 9	- 242	1.0 .6
Miscellaneous.....	108	5,535	142.6	- 2	- 166	2.7 1.9
LOGGING.....	392	34,814	119.1	24	- 8,316	- 25.7 - 16.6
MINING.....	438	75,984	163.8	15	3,953	7.9 5.1
Coal.....	103	24,384	89.3	- 1	- 196	- 1.1 - 1.2
Metallic ores.....	233	42,548	343.1	15	3,645	25.3 8.0
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	102	9,052	155.7	1	504	9.4 7.4
COMMUNICATIONS.....	86	22,541	84.4	1	- 169	-.6 -.7
TRANSPORTATION.....	505	103,640	85.6	32	1,963	1.2 1.4
Street railways, cartage & storage.....	282	28,960	126.0	27	2,208	7.9 6.7
Steam railway operation.....	100	59,629	74.9	1	623	.7 .9
Shipping and stevedoring.....	125	15,052	81.1	4	- 867	- 6.0 - 6.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.....	1,287	136,265	113.0	39	10,546	7.6 7.2
Building.....	852	26,538	62.1	42	1,449	2.0 3.3
Highway.....	402	83,672	218.8	1	8,335	20.7 10.4
Railway.....	33	26,255	65.6	- 4	562	1.4 2.2
SERVICES.....	587	30,242	137.4	79	1,264	2.2 1.6
Hotels and restaurants.....	353	18,636	133.6	73	1,715	2.8 2.1
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	254	11,606	144.1	6	- 449	1.7 1.2
TRADE.....	1,983	127,624	136.6	493	15,511	4.0 3.0
Retail.....	1,328	95,888	142.4	462	13,983	5.7 2.7
Wholesale.....	655	31,736	121.7	31	1,528	3.2 2.7
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	11,651	1,105,712	113.9	932	55,932	2.1 1.9

Heightened activity was recorded in all provinces except New Brunswick in 1939 as compared with the preceding year, while in Quebec and the Western Provinces the level of employment was also slightly higher than in 1937. Industrial activity generally was greater than in any of the five or six years immediately preceding.

Six of the eight cities for which employment data were segregated reported improvement in the situation in 1939 as compared with the preceding year. The exceptions were Hamilton and Windsor. The other cities, with the exception of Winnipeg, reported percentage gains over the year-interval that rather exceeded the general rate of recovery throughout the Dominion; the gain in Winnipeg, on the other hand, was below the general average.

Except in a comparatively few instances, the various industries reported greater activity in the year under review than in 1938. In the manufacturing classes, the exceptions were tobacco, electrical apparatus and iron and steel. A generally late season adversely affected the situation in tobacco factories towards the close of the year; while the electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions both showed considerable improvement in the latter part of 1939, this was not sufficient to overcome the losses recorded in the comparison with earlier months of 1938. In the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, coal-mining, communications and shipping, on the whole, afforded less employment than in 1938. The remaining industries reported greater activity during the year under review.

9. - EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

As already stated, employment in all provinces except New Brunswick was brisker in the year under review than in 1938. The depression in the lumbering industries seriously affected the situation in that province towards the end of 1938 and in the first part of 1939, and so lowered the index that the moderate improvement indicated from August onward did not suffice to overcome the earlier losses. In most of the other provinces, the improvement in 1939 commenced after the lapse of a few months, during which the comparison with the same period in 1938 was unfavourable. Except in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, the rate of expansion was accelerated towards the close of the year, with the result that the Dec. 1 gain over the same date in 1938 considerably exceeded the average increase shown in the same province. In Prince Edward Island, on the other hand, this situation was reversed, the gain in the Dec. 1 comparison being less than the average increase shown in 1939 over 1938, while in Saskatchewan, the advance in this respect took place in the first eight months of last year.

Manufacturing operations in each of the economic areas, on the whole, afforded more employment than in 1938; trade also showed improvement in all parts of the Dominion. In the other industries, however, there was less uniformity in the trends, but mining, transportation and services generally reported greater activity than in the preceding year. Construction in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces and logging in British Columbia reported increases over 1938, but elsewhere the comparisons for these industries were unfavourable.

Average index numbers of employment in the five economic areas for the years since 1926 are given in Table 1, together with monthly figures since 1936; for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, indexes are given for the last thirty-one months, since the records in these provinces go back only to June 1, 1937.

Maritime Provinces.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces reported an upward movement in eight months of 1939, as compared with only five in 1938, when the recorded advances were decidedly smaller, while the declines in the remaining months, on the whole, were substantially larger. However, the 1939 index, at 110.5, was slightly lower than that of 111.5 in the preceding year; this small falling-off was due to the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the first part of 1939, the index each month since July having been above that indicated in the same period of 1938. Indeed, the Dec. 1 figure was the highest recorded at that date in any year for which statistics are available.

The aggregate payrolls of the 825 co-operating employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 81,500 persons in 1939; in the year before, 768 firms had reported a mean of 81,232 men and women. In the latest year, firms in Nova Scotia reported 53.9 p.c. of the total payrolls, those in New Brunswick reported 38.8 p.c. of the aggregate, while in Prince Edward Island were employed 2.3 p.c. of the staffs covered in the surveys for these three provinces. In 1939, as in 1938, employment in Nova Scotia averaged higher than in New Brunswick, where unfavourable conditions in the lumbering industry had a particularly adverse effect upon the general situation.

Manufacturing in the Maritimes as a whole was quieter each month from Jan. 1 to June 1 than in 1938, after which the comparison was favourable. The index averaged 104.4, showing a small gain over that of 103.2 in 1938. On the whole, the lumber, textile, iron and steel and other industries reported improvement as compared with 1938; the pulp and paper division, however, was generally quieter.

In the non-manufacturing industries, employment on the average was not so active, there being losses in logging, mining, communications, transportation and construction. Services showed practically no general change, while trade afforded rather more employment.

Quebec.

The trend in Quebec was favourable in six months, during which the gains in employment substantially exceeded those reported in the period of expansion in 1938, while the losses in the remaining months of that year were decidedly larger than those reported in 1939. In three months of the latter, the index was lower than at the same date in 1938, the comparisons being favourable in the other nine months; however, the annual index, at 120.8, was only moderately above the 1938 average of 117.0, the previous maximum in this record of nineteen years.

The labour forces of the 2,894 co-operating employers varied between 310,584 and 375,718 workers at the dates of minimum and maximum activity at April 1 and Nov. 1, respectively, averaging 334,034 for the twelve months; the 1938 average payroll of the 2,623 reporting firms was 327,950.

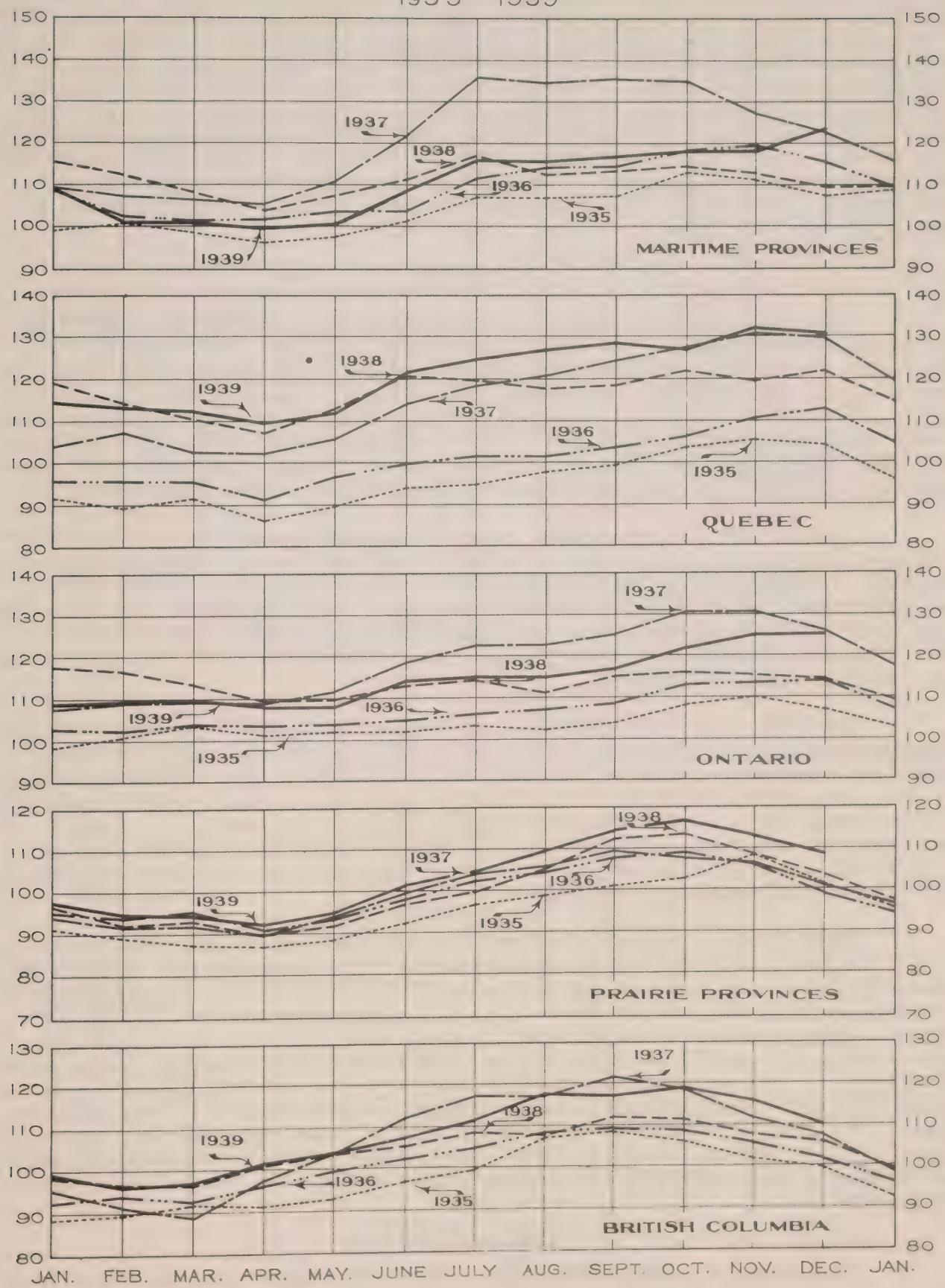
Employment in manufacturing as a whole was a little more active than in 1938, although it was slightly below the 1937 average; towards the close of 1939, however, the index was higher than at the end of any earlier year of the record. As in 1937 and 1938, the index slightly exceeded that for the Dominion as a whole, being also one point above the Ontario figure. The 1939 index in Quebec averaged 113.9, as compared with 113.0 in 1938 and 115.0 in 1937. In the latter months of the year, employment in practically all groups of manufacturing was in greater volume than in the same period of 1938; the indexes in pulp and paper, textiles and certain other industries were also higher on the average, while those in the lumber and iron and steel divisions were somewhat lower, despite the improvement in the last three or four months over the same period of 1938.

Chart 11

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1935 - 1939

1926 = 100



The index in communications was practically unchanged. Transportation, on the whole, was a little quieter, partly as a result of the late spring which greatly affected shipping in the opening weeks of the Quebec navigation season. In the logging group, activity was substantially less in most months, the index averaging 167.5, compared with 223.7 in 1938. The extractive industries continued extremely active, particularly in the metallic ore branch; the mining index averaged 274.2, as against 246.3 in the year before. Construction afforded more employment, being brisker than in most other years of the record; an important programme of road construction work was carried out in 1939, partly in connection with the unemployment relief policy. Employment in services was at a slightly lower level, but trade was rather more active than in the preceding year.

Ontario.

An average staff of 452,717 employees was registered by the 5,085 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 114.3 in 1939, fractionally higher than the figure of 113.7 in 1938, when the payrolls of the 4,700 co-operating establishments had averaged 444,140. Employment, on the whole, showed greater fluctuations during 1939 than in the preceding twelve months, the index showing a range of nearly seventeen points, compared with that of about eight points in 1938. The situation each month until May 1 was not so good as in the corresponding month of 1938, but beginning with June 1 steady improvement in that comparison was indicated.

Manufactures, on the whole, reported heightened activity, the gain over 1938 occurring in the last quarter of 1939; during those months, factory employment reached a volume unequalled in the same part of any previous year of the record. The Ontario manufacturing index has quite frequently rather exceeded the corresponding figure for Quebec, the second great manufacturing province, but in 1938 and 1939, this ascendancy disappeared, although the differences in the averages for the two provinces were very slight.

Employment in the pulp and paper, lumber, textile and some other divisions averaged higher than in 1938, while iron and steel, despite the great activity prevailing towards the close of the year, was generally quieter. The Ontario index for the last-named industry was higher than in any other of the economic areas except the Maritimes, being also substantially above that for the Dominion as a whole. The index for iron and steel averaged 107.2, as compared with 108.7 in 1938, and 114.8 in 1937, while the 1936 figure was 94.7; at the 1933 minimum, the index was only 58.3, while at the 1929 maximum, it was 130.5.

Operations in logging camps were dull during most of 1939, the index, at 95.4, being the lowest since 1933, despite the considerable expansion reported in bush work towards the close of the year under review. Employment in mining was at its nineteen-year maximum, the index averaging 278.3, as compared with 252.3 in 1938, the previous high. The extraction of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued to afford an unusually large volume of employment. The number having work in transportation was very slightly greater than in 1938; that in communications and construction, on the other hand, was slightly lower. In each of these three, and in logging, the annual index was decidedly below that for all industries in the province. Services and trade reported improvement over 1938; the level of employment in these two divisions was substantially above the average.

Prairie Provinces.

Employment in each of the Prairie Provinces averaged higher in 1939 than in 1938; there was improvement in this respect in Alberta from the beginning to the end of the year, while the gains in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were not so consistent,

nor were the increases over the preceding year so marked. The index for the Prairies averaged 103.2, compared with 100.0 in 1938 and 99.3 in both 1937 and 1936. The 1,662 employers furnishing data in this area had an average staff of 133,716 persons during the year, while in 1938, the 1,520 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 127,520 workers. In the year under review, the firms in Manitoba reported 44.9 p.c. of the total on the payrolls, those in Saskatchewan, 22.1 p.c. and in Alberta, 33.0 p.c. of the persons included in the surveys for the Prairie Provinces.

Activity in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction, services and trade in the Prairie Provinces was rather greater during the year under review than in 1938, or any of the immediately preceding years. On the other hand, logging was quieter, and communications reported a slight falling off. Within the manufacturing group, there were advances in the lumber, pulp and paper, textile and certain other divisions, the exception being iron and steel plants, in which activity on the whole was slightly lower, despite the recovery noted towards the close of 1939.

British Columbia.

The 1,185 firms making returns in British Columbia employed an average work-force of 93,745 employees, while in the preceding year a mean of 88,938 was reported by 1,108 employers; the 1939 index averaged 107.5, as compared with 104.2 in 1938 and 106.8 in 1937. In these years, the employment level was higher than in any other since 1930.

Manufacturing as a whole indicated heightened activity during 1939. The lumber, pulp and paper, food and certain other branches showed improvement, while textiles and iron and steel were generally quieter. However, recovery was noted in these classes in the latter months of the year under review. Logging afforded rather more employment than in 1938; during part of last year, government forestry camps were again operated in British Columbia to provide work for unemployed transients. Mining continued relatively active, although the index averaged a little lower than in 1938. Transportation, communication, services and trade were slightly brisker in 1939. On the other hand, construction continued dull, the index, at 80.5, being below the 1938 average of 88.4.

Index Numbers by Economic Areas.

Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown for the last three years in Table 1, which also gives annual averages since 1926; for the provinces in the Maritime and Prairie areas, figures are given since May, 1937. The course of employment in the five economic areas in recent years is depicted in Chart 11, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

10. - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The situation reported in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver was generally better in 1939 than in the preceding year. These centres showed gains ranging from just under one p.c. in Winnipeg to 11.3 p.c. in Quebec City; in all but Winnipeg, the increases slightly exceeded the percentage advance in the Dominion as a whole. In Hamilton and Windsor, on the other hand, activity was generally rather lower than in 1938; despite the unfavourable trend in these two, an index calculated for the eight cities, as a whole, showed a two p.c. increase, compared with that of 1.9 p.c. in the general index for Canada.

As was pointed out in the 1938 Annual Review of Employment, activity in the leading cities taken as a unit, which in the pre-depression years was at practically the same level as general industrial employment, has since 1934 lagged; this situation continued during 1939, when the index for each of the above-enumerated centres, except Quebec and Windsor, was below the Dominion average. Three factors may be generally regarded as chiefly contributing to this result, the first two being of greatest importance: (1) the higher-than-average level of employment existing in industries normally carried on in rural areas, notably logging, mining, food canning and highway construction and maintenance; although logging on the whole was relatively quiet in 1939, the index averaged 119.1, or several points above the all-industries index; (2) the unemployment relief works of the various governments, which in most cases, have been carried on at a distance from the cities and (3) the movement of industry from the larger to the smaller centres where taxation and wages are frequently lower.

The index for the eight cities in 1939, as has been the case since 1932, was below that for Canada as a whole, the discrepancy in this comparison being the same as in 1938, when it was not so marked as in 1937. As in the preceding six years, the general index was lowered by the inclusion of the figures for the eight largest industrial centres. Nevertheless, their 1939 employment index, at 107.8, was the highest recorded since 1930, being two points over the 1937 figure. However, an index for the remainder of Canada, at 118.8, was the highest in the decade except for 1937.

The following table shows indexes of employment in Canada, in the eight leading cities, and in the other parts of the Dominion in the years since 1928:

Year	Canada	Eight Leading Cities	Elsewhere
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8

Employment generally in manufacturing, communications, trade, services and construction in the larger cities in 1939 as in immediately preceding years, did not reach a level equal to that in other parts of Canada. The most outstanding difference in this comparison was again in construction, in which the index for the cities averaged 82.7 during 1939, compared with the Canada figure of 113.0; in the building division, the indexes were 51.7 and 62.1, respectively. On the other hand, the cities' employment index for transportation in recent years has been above the Canada figure, standing in 1939 at 91.1, compared with 85.6 throughout the Dominion.

The course of employment in recent years in the leading cities is depicted in Chart 12, while Chart 9 shows the curves for the cities plotted with the provincial curves. Table 2 gives the annual average indexes since 1926, together with the monthly figures for the last three years.

Montreal.

The staffs of the 1,684 Montreal firms making returns averaged 164,901 persons, while the 1939 mean index, at 106.5, was above that of 103.9 in 1938 and 101.2 in 1937, being also higher than in any earlier year since 1930. Employment increased in eight of the twelve months; during this period of expansion, some 22,600 persons were added to the payrolls of the reporting employers. In 1938, there had been only six general increases, and these had been on a smaller scale. The index rose from 100.4 at Jan. 1, 1939, to 112.7 at the beginning of December, when activity was at its highest point in nine years.

Manufacturing on the whole showed improvement in many months, and from July, was more active than in the same part of 1938. The 1939 index was 107.1, slightly higher than the average of 106.0 in the preceding year, and also fractionally above the 1937 index of 106.9. In each of the years since 1930, the average index for manufacturing in Montreal has been lower than that for the province of Quebec, or for Canada as a whole.

Improvement over 1938 was indicated during the year under review in food, textile, tobacco and beverage, pulp and paper and certain other factories, but iron and steel works, on the whole, were slacker, despite considerable recovery towards the end of the year. Among the non-manufacturing classes, communications and transportation showed no general change, while there were advances in trade and construction; the gain in the latter was mainly due to an increased programme of unemployment relief work.

Quebec.

Employment in Quebec City during 1939 showed rather less variation than in 1938, the range from the low to the high point being little more than 17 points, as compared with a variation of 21 points in 1938, when the average index, at 107.5, was lower than the 1939 figure of 119.6. The staffs of the 209 employers furnishing data averaged 16,714, as compared with the average of 14,550 reported by 184 firms in 1938.

Activity in manufacturing generally was at a slightly higher level, the annual index standing at 106.9, as against 105.7 in the preceding year; leather plants, on the whole, were rather busier than in 1938, and other branches of manufacturing showed slight improvement. Employment in transportation and construction was also brisker.

Toronto.

Employment advanced during eight months of 1939, with the result that the index at the close of the year was over ten points higher than it had been at the beginning; the annual index was the highest since that for 1930. The employees of the 1,729 firms co-operating during 1939 averaged 140,565, while in the preceding twelve months the average staff of the 1,598 reporting employers was 134,365.

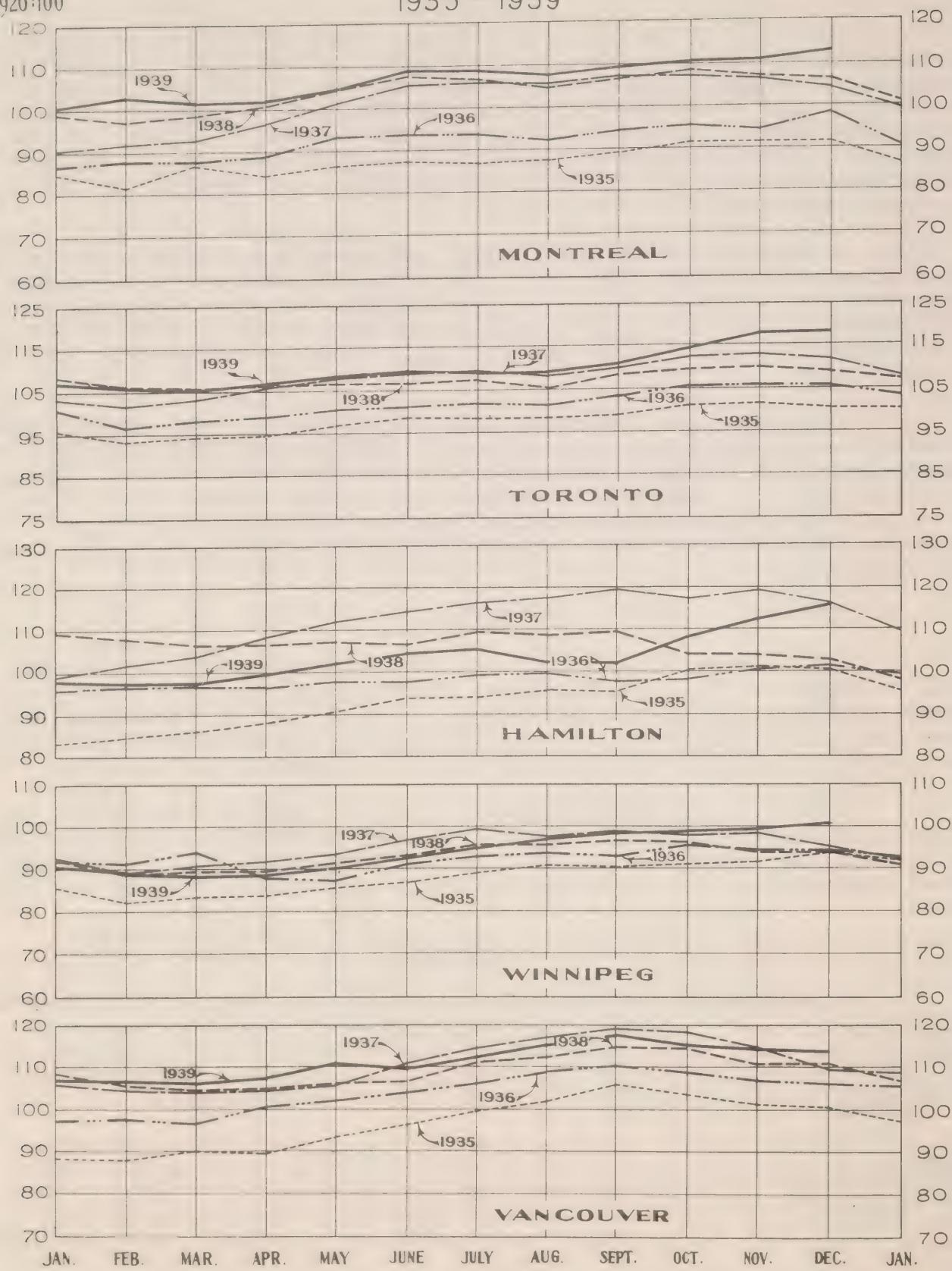
The manufacturing division showed an advance on the whole, the average index, at 108.9, being slightly above the 1938 figure of 106.5; it was also higher than in any other year since 1930. The 1939 mean in Toronto was 1.8 points above that in Montreal; in each of these centres, the index of factory employment was decidedly lower than in the province in which the city is situated, being also lower than in the Dominion as a whole. In Toronto, the food, textile, printing and publishing, and iron and steel industries were brisker. The index in iron and steel was the highest in the years since 1930; it exceeded the Dominion figure for that industry, but was not equal to the Ontario average.

Chart 12

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES

1935 - 1939

1926:100



Transportation and communications during 1939 reported very small gains from the preceding year, the indexes averaging 96.8 and 67.5, respectively, as compared with the 1938 figure of 96.4 in the former and 67.3 in the latter. In construction, the mean index was 58.9, compared with 61.2 in the year before. Trading establishments recorded slightly greater activity; the index averaged 131.6 in 1939, or 4.1 points higher than in the preceding year. The Canada index for this division was 136.6.

Ottawa.

There were advances in industrial employment in Ottawa during six months of last year, as also in 1938, when the average index was 3.4 points lower than that of 108.4 in the year under review. Manufacturing reported rather greater employment in all divisions. Trade showed further improvement, and construction was also brisker. An average payroll of 14,702 workers was employed by the 226 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1938 average of 13,926, reported by 204 employers. In addition to the employees of these firms, the Dominion Government employed in Ottawa, 11,848 men and women at Mar 31, 1939, compared with 11,672 at the same date in 1938. Under pressure of war work, these numbers have no doubt considerably increased in recent months.

Hamilton.

Industrial activity in Hamilton showed further curtailment during 1939, resulting in a lower level of employment than in either 1937 or 1938, although the index was higher than in any other year since 1930. The 1938 mean index was 103.7, compared with 106.8 in 1938, 112.1 in 1937 and 98.3 in 1936. The 325 co-operating firms employed an average working force of 33,680 persons; in 1938, 299 establishments reported 34,293 workers, on the average.

Despite marked improvement towards the close of the year, manufacturing in this city was generally quieter than in 1938, all branches reporting lowered activity on the whole; the largest losses were in iron and steel and electrical apparatus. The index of factory employment was 103.9 in 1939, compared with 107.6 in 1938. As in most of the cities for which data are tabulated, construction in Hamilton was dull, the index averaging 55.2, compared with 56.7 in the preceding year. Trade, on the whole, afforded rather less employment than in 1938, reflecting the general slackness in business in the city during most of last year.

Windsor.

The index number of employment in Windsor averaged 133.4, and the recorded payrolls of the 195 co-operating firms averaged 18,418 workers in 1939, compared with the mean index of 138.3, and 18,906 employees in 187 establishments reported during the preceding year. In 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the average index was 153.2. Manufacturing showed general curtailment during the year under review, the index averaging 145.5, or nearly five points lower than in 1938. Automobile and other factories reported lowered activity in most months. Construction continued quiet, the index standing at 39.9, as compared with 46.8 in the year before.

Winnipeg.

Industrial conditions in Winnipeg showed a very slight betterment, on the whole, during 1939, but the average index in that city was again lower than in any other of the municipal areas for which separate data are compiled. However, the figures for the latter months of 1939 were the highest since Dec. 1, 1930. This city has been particularly affected by the unfavourable agricultural situation in many

recent years, intensifying the ill effects of the general depression in business; the 1939 improvement in these factors is reflected in the upward movement indicated towards the close of the year. There were uninterrupted gains from Apr. 1 to Dec. 1, during which period the index rose by over 12 points, the largest increase recorded in any year since 1929. The mean index for the year, however, at 93.9, was less than one point higher than the 1938 figure, and was lower than that of 95.1 in 1937.

The manufacturing division as a whole was more active in the last five months of the year under review than in the same period in 1938, and averaged fractionally higher. There were declines in iron and steel, while printing and publishing, textile and some other classes showed improvement. Little change, on the whole, took place in food factories. Transportation and construction reported slightly reduced employment, while the index in trade, at 102.1, was rather higher than in any earlier year since 1930. An average staff of 40,793 was employed by the 520 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review, compared with 40,078 employees in 493 establishments in 1938.

Vancouver.

Data were furnished by 508 employers in Vancouver with an average payroll of 36,232 workers, while in 1938, the means were 466 establishments and 35,443 employees. The 1939 index averaged 111.4, being slightly higher than the previous maximum annual figure of 110.7 in 1937. It has been pointed out in earlier Annual Reviews that, over a period of some years, there has not been a diminution in the number of unemployed in Vancouver commensurate with the improvement recorded from time to time in employment; this is probably due in part to the fact that the milder winters at the coast attract transients in search of work or relief, in excess of the industrial absorption capacity of the province. While the number of unemployed on relief in British Columbia declined as the year progressed, it is likely that the single unemployed men constituted a generally greater problem in Vancouver during 1939 than in most cities.

Manufacturing showed consistent improvement over 1938, when the index averaged 4.2 points lower than that of 118.5 in 1939, this was the highest figure recorded in the seventeen years for which manufacturing indexes are available for Vancouver. During most of the year, the lumber trade was more active, and other branches of factory employment also reported a generally higher level. Communications, transportation, services and trade likewise afforded more employment, while further curtailment was indicated in construction.

Index Numbers in Eight Leading Cities.

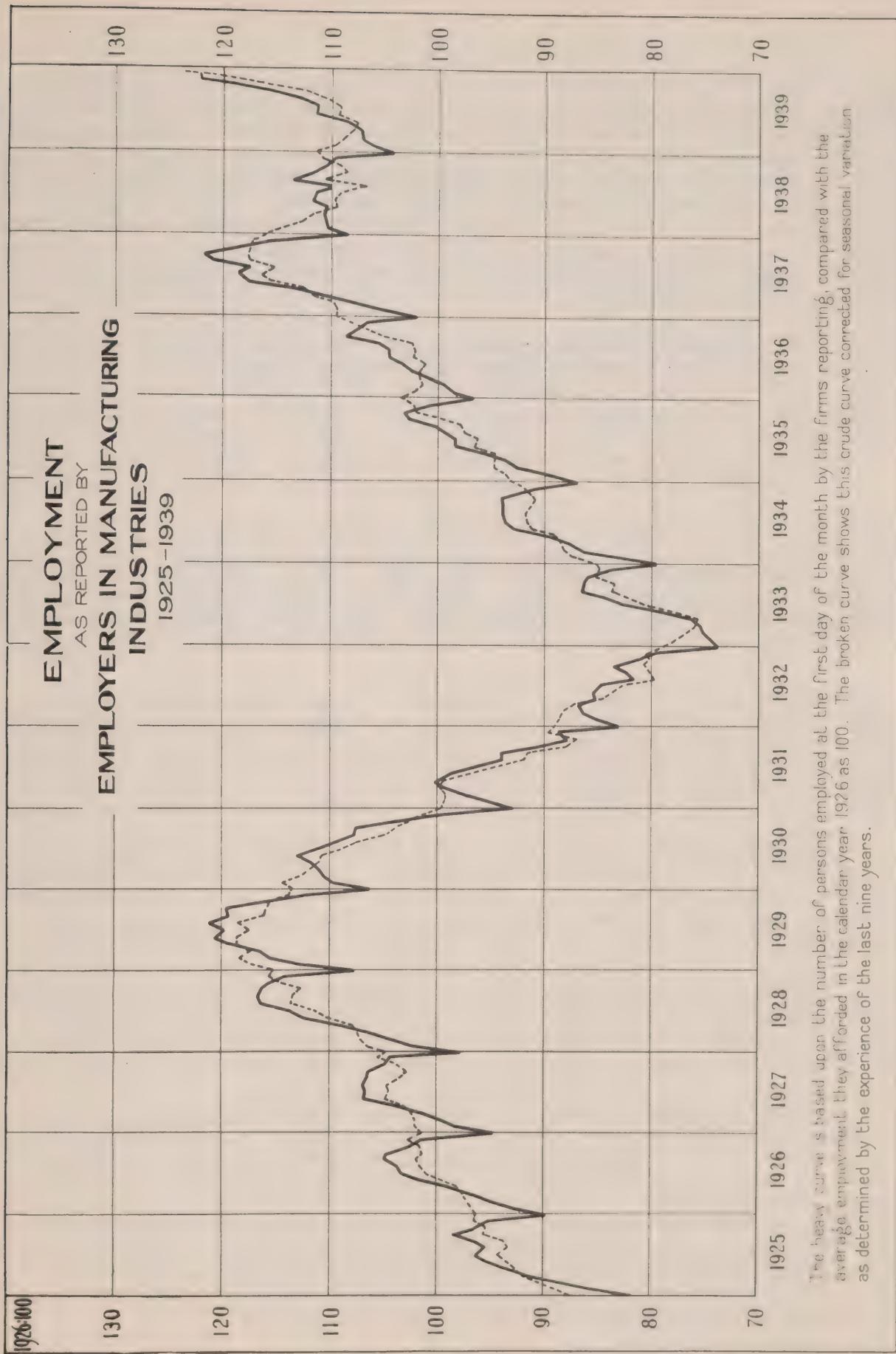
Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 12 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

II. - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

1. MANUFACTURING.

The manufacturing industries showed practically uninterrupted expansion from the first of January until December 1, during which period the co-operating establishments added over 32,000 persons to their working forces. The index rose from 104.3 at Jan. 1 to an all time maximum of 122.2 at the beginning of December, an increase of 17.9 p. c., which compared very favourably with the average gain of rather better than eight p. c. indicated from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1938.

Chart 1.3



Last year's percentage advance has rarely if ever been exceeded in the earlier years for which data are available. Despite the unusually pronounced expansion in 1939, the annual average index, at 111.3, was only slightly higher than the 1938 figure of 111.0. This was due to the relatively low level of activity prevailing in the first part of last year, the monthly indexes from January to July being below those for the same dates in the preceding year. While the improvement in such a comparison was marked towards the latter part of 1939, the depressing effect of the earlier indexes so lowered the average for the twelve months that it was only 1.2 p.c. higher than the 1938 annual figure.

The following shows the percentage that the index for each month of 1939 constituted of the corresponding figure in the preceding year:

1939, Jan. 1	....	96.4	May 1	....	98.0	Sept. 1	....	101.3
Feb. 1	....	96.1	June 1	....	99.2	Oct. 1	....	106.4
Mar. 1	....	96.8	July 1	....	99.6	Nov. 1	....	110.1
Apr. 1	....	96.7	Aug. 1	....	102.5	Dec. 1	....	111.0
1939 Average								

1939 Average 101.2

The 1939 average slightly exceeded that for 1938, but was a little lower than the 1937 annual figure of 114.4. With this exception, it was the highest average for any year since 1929. The following table contains the average index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the nineteen years of the record, (1926=100) :

1/

1921	....	87.7	1926	....	99.6	1931	....	95.3	1936	....	103.4
1922	....	88.3	1927	....	103.4	1932	....	84.4	1937	....	114.4
1923	....	96.6	1928	....	110.1	1933	....	80.9	1938	....	111.0
1924	....	92.4	1929	....	117.1	1934	....	90.2	1939	....	112.3
1925	....	93.0	1930	....	109.0	1935	....	97.1			

Statistics were received from 6,372 manufacturers employing, on the average, 874,802 operatives, as compared with the mean of 865,222 reported by the 6,124 establishments making returns in 1938. The average staff of the manufacturers reporting in 1939 was just over 90; the number ranged from nearly 86 in January to almost 97 in December.

Index numbers are prepared for 43 different divisions and sub-divisions of factory employment, in 31 of which activity was generally higher than in 1938, while in 12 it was lower. Chart 13 shows the course of employment in manufacturing since 1925, curves being plotted for both the crude and the seasonally adjusted indexes.

Animal Products, Edible. Employment in this group showed advances during five months of 1939, the index rising from its minimum of 119.6 at Mar. 1 to 162.0 at the maximum at the beginning of August; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had extended over six months, but employment had not then attained so high a level. The mean index in the animal food group averaged 139.0 in 1939, compared with 131.1 in 1938, and 133.3 in 1937. Fish preserving and meat packing plants were rather more active, and dairies also showed some improvement. The payrolls of the 316 employers furnishing statistics averaged 26,964 workers, varying between 23,129 at Mar. 1 and 31,494 at the beginning of August; in the year before, 308 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 25,319 persons.

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

Leather and Products Leather factories, on the whole, afforded more employment during the year under review than in 1938, while the index was also slightly higher than in 1937. An average staff of 23,339 employees was recorded by the 324 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 103.4, as compared with 107.1 in 1938 and 102.7 in 1937. Footwear factories were decidedly more active, particularly towards the last of the year, and there were also gains in employment in tanneries and in the production of other leather goods.

Lumber Products The seasonal advances indicated in the lumber trades during six months of 1939 were on a much larger scale than in 1938, while the declines in the remaining months were not nearly so pronounced. The index averaged 82.6, compared with 79.7 in 1938, but with 85.9 in 1937. The payrolls of the 927 firms furnishing data, on the average, ranged between 36,237 persons at the beginning of January, and 50,615 at Aug. 1, averaging 44,351 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1938 mean of 42,402 employed in 895 establishments. Rough and dressed lumber mills, affected by a greater demand for their products at home and abroad, were generally brisker than in 1938, while furniture and other lumber using plants also reported some improvement.

Musical Instruments Employment in musical instrument factories was in much the same volume as in immediately preceding years, according to statements from 36 firms whose staffs averaged 1,445. The mean index stood at 50.6 in 1939, compared with 49.2 in 1938 and 50.6 in 1937. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which continues to be seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

Plant Products, Edible The preparation of vegetable food products, on the whole, afforded more employment than in preceding years; sugar refineries, bakeries and chocolate and confectionery factories reported a generally higher level of activity; in canneries, the annual average was lower, despite improvement over 1938 in the latter months of 1939. An average working force of 37,383 persons was reported by the 529 reporting employers, the number of operatives ranging between 31,653 at Mar. 1, and 48,841 at the beginning of October. The mean index in the edible plant products group was 122.8 in 1939, when it was at its maximum in this record of nineteen years; in 1938, the figure was 120.5.

Pulp and Paper The pulp and paper group as a whole experienced general but moderate improvement during 1939; this took place in the printing and publishing and paper products divisions, pulp and paper mills showing practically no change, on the average. From the early spring, however, the last named reported a generally higher level of employment than in 1938. Additions to their staffs were indicated in eight months by the co-operating establishments, compared with an expansion period of only five months in 1938. The staffs of the 700 employers making returns averaged 67,076, and the index 108.2, as compared with the mean index of 106.3 in the preceding year, when 620 plants had reported 64,849 men and women. Of the 1939 aggregate, 28,804 employees were classified in the manufacture of pulp and paper, 10,630 in paper products and 27,574 in printing and publishing establishments.

Rubber Products Activity in rubber factories in 1939 showed a considerable advance in 1939, when the level of employment was higher than in any other year since 1930; the annual index stood at 108.4, as compared with 101.0 in the year before, and with 106.6 in 1937. The Dec. 1 index, at 116.0, was nearly fourteen points higher than at Jan. 1, 1939, and also exceeded the Dec. 1, 1938, figure by 10.4 points. The payrolls of the 54 plants supplying information during 1939 averaged 13,546, ranging between 12,755 workers at Feb. 1, and 14,494 at the beginning of December. In the preceding year, the employees had averaged 12,683, and the number of establishments, 53.

Textile Products. - Employment in textile industries during the latter part of 1939 showed considerable recovery from the slowing-up which had characterized 1938, but the comparisons in the first five or six months were unfavourable, and the average index, at 121.5, was only slightly higher than that of 120.4 in 1938, while it was lower than the 1937 figure of 125.6, the maximum in the years since 1920. However, the indexes for Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1939, were above those for any other months in the record.

An average staff of 105,616 was employed by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 1,161 in number; in 1938, some 1,137 firms provided work for an average of 104,181 men and women. The cotton, woollen, hosiery and knitting and certain other branches of this group afforded more employment than in the preceding year; on the other hand, silk and garment manufacturers on the whole were slacker. Marked improvement, however, was noted in clothing establishments towards the end of 1939, when they were busier than in the same period of any other year of the record.

Tobacco. - Statements were compiled from 45 firms, whose working forces averaged 9,450 persons, while the mean index was 114.6. Tobacco factories were brisker during some months of 1939 and quieter in others, but, on the whole, afforded less employment than in 1938, when the index was 118.0; much of the moderate falling-off in the year under review was due to the fact that the active season this winter was generally unusually late in commencing.

Beverages. - According to data from 146 manufacturers, employment in the beverage industries was in greater volume; their staffs averaged 9,193, while the index, at 172.0, was several points above the 1938 figure of 166.3.

Chemical and Allied Products. - The level of employment in this group was rather higher than that indicated in the preceding year, or than in any other year for which data are available; the index averaged 161.9, as compared with 158.4 in 1938, the previous maximum. An average staff of 18,873 was reported by the 301 employers whose statistics were tabulated. In 1938, the 274 co-operating firms had employed working forces numbering 17,793 persons, on the average.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products. These industries reported somewhat more activity in 1939 than in 1938, although they continued quieter than in 1937. The average index was 88.3, while in 1938 it was 86.4, and in 1937, 90.9; in 1933, at the minimum, it was 55.6, and in 1929, the year of maximum activity, it had stood at 126.2. For the twelve months under review, 218 factories recorded an average payroll of 9,895 persons, ranging from 7,880 at Feb. 1, 1939, to 11,209 at the beginning of August. The 212 firms making returns in the preceding year had an average of 9,594 employees.

Electric Light and Power. - The number reported as engaged about electric light and power plants was between three and four p.c. greater in 1939 than in 1938, when the index averaged 128.1, as compared with 132.8 in the year under review. The aggregate staffs of the 100 co-operating producers averaged 16,819; in 1938, 98 central electric stations reported 16,201 employees, on the average. The need for extra staff to guard against sabotage following the outbreak of war, was reflected to some extent in the 1939 figures, but only when the guards were employed by the power plants themselves; in some cases work of this nature was regarded as police duty.

Electrical Apparatus. - Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the establishments producing radios and equipment, was, on the whole, in smaller volume in 1939 than in 1938, although the situation towards

the close of the year showed improvement in that comparison. The 125 firms making returns had, on the average, 17,674 workers, and the mean index was 130.4, as compared with 126 employers of 18,754 persons, and an annual index of 137.9, in 1938.

Iron and Steel Products. - The employment afforded by iron and steel works, with few exceptions, showed marked improvement from the first of January, 1939, to the end of the year, in which period the index gained over 23 p.c. Following a large seasonal decrease at Jan. 1, 1939, the movement was uninterruptedly favourable for five months; there were seasonal contractions at July 1 and Aug. 1, succeeded by a period of very pronounced expansion in the remaining months. From the 1939 low of 90.5 at the opening of the year, the index advanced to 111.7 at Dec. 1, when it was higher than in almost any other month since the late spring of 1930. However, the losses recorded during 1938 and at the beginning of 1939 had so reduced the index that the later recovery did not suffice to raise the average for 1939 to the 1938 level; the annual figure was 97.6, compared with 99.6 in the preceding year, and with 105.4 in 1937. It is interesting also to compare these figures with the 1933 low of 61.1, and the 1929 high of 125.2.

The aggregate working force of the 922 manufacturers of iron and steel products co-operating during 1939 averaged 127,738 persons; in 1938, the mean of the 899 reporting establishments was 129,965. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was between 138 and 139, compared with 144 in 1938, 158 in 1937 and 137 in 1936. During the first seven months of last year, employment was in less volume than in the same part of 1938, but this situation was reversed from July, and at Dec. 1, the index was almost fifteen p.c. above that for Dec. 1, 1938.

On the average, employment in the agricultural implement, automobile and other vehicle, steel shipbuilding, structural iron and steel, and foundry and machine shop divisions was quieter than in the same period of 1938, despite improvement in most of these towards the close of the year. On the other hand, crude, rolled and forged, heating appliance and miscellaneous iron and steel plants were more active, on the whole, than in the preceding year.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products. - Employment generally in this division was well maintained as compared with earlier years of the record; the index averaged 158.1, as compared with 155.9 in 1938 and 154.8 in 1937. The reported employees numbered 24,879, on the average, and were engaged in 188 establishments, as compared with the 1938 mean of 24,673 workers in 180 plants. Additions to staffs were recorded in ten months of last year, while the index rose almost uninterruptedly from its minimum of 150.9 at Jan. 1, to its maximum of 169.2 at Dec. 1; in 1938, the range had been just over eight points to the high of 160.3 at Sept. 1.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products. - There were gains in six months of 1939, when the employment index averaged 156.5, or slightly higher than the figure of 155.5 in the preceding year. Statements were received monthly from 100 firms, whose staffs included 12,547 persons. The data for this industry shown in the 1938 tabulation were slightly larger, since the transfer of certain firms to another industrial classification reduced the 1939 aggregates; adjustment is made in the index numbers for these changes. Oil refineries continued active during 1939, raising employment in the non-metallic mineral industries to a level above that of most other manufacturing divisions.

Other Manufacturing Industries. - Fur factories, on the whole, reported a gain in employment, the 1939 index averaging 100.1, as against 91.6 in the preceding year. The production of miscellaneous manufactured products also showed a further small advance; the index stood at 142.6, or 2.7 points higher than in the preceding year.

Chart 14

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1935 - 1939

1926:100

130

120

110

100

90

80

85

100

110

120

130

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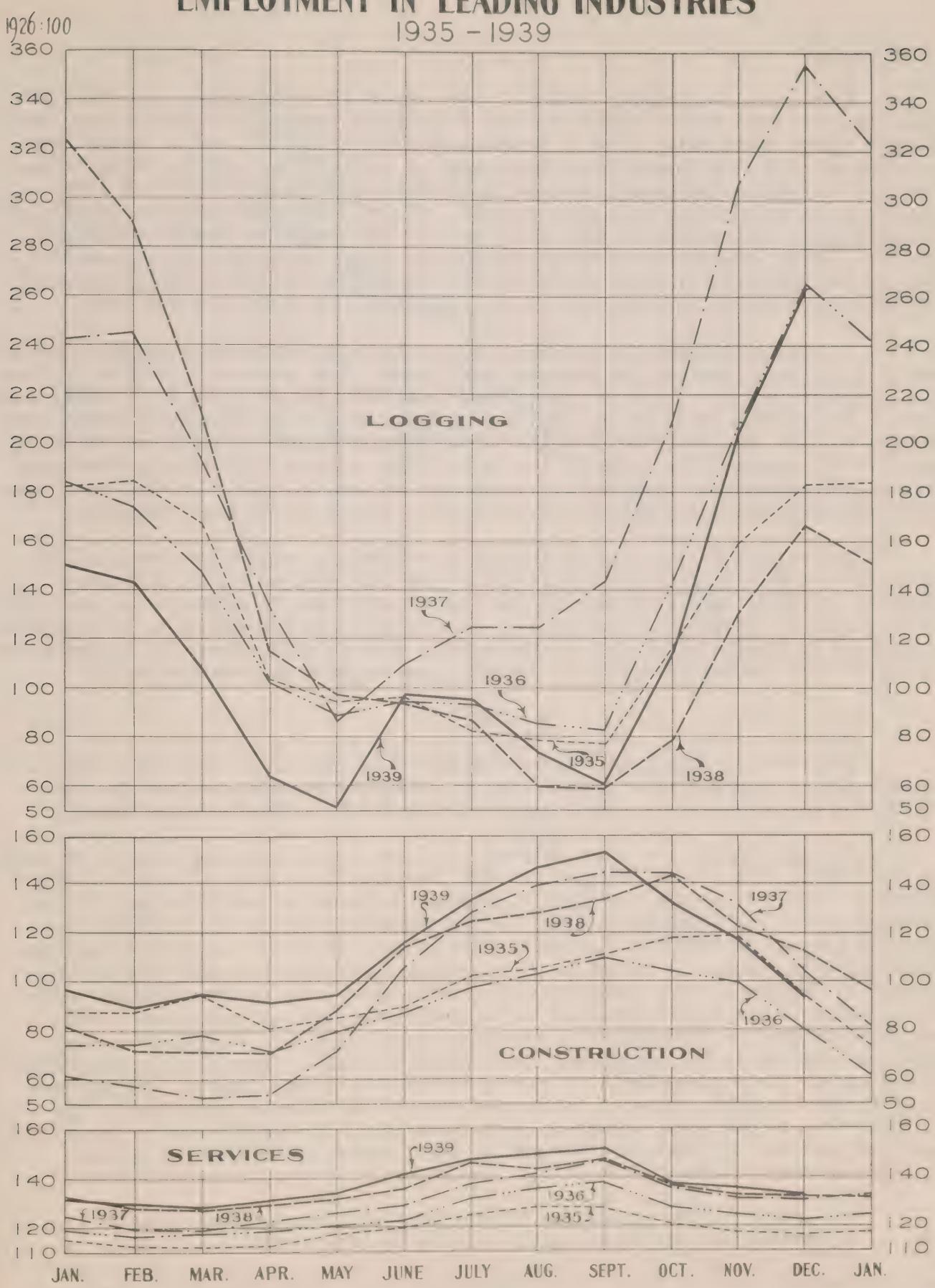
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Chart 15

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1935 - 1939



2. - LOGGING.

Bush operations during 1938 had shown important curtailment, following the unusually great activity of 1937. The trend continued generally downward from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1939, there being in this period a decline of 66 p.c., which brought the May index to 51.0, the lowest since the summer of 1933. River-driving caused a considerable increase in personnel at June 1, and this raised employment to a level slightly above that at the same date in 1938. The relatively favourable position in this comparison was maintained throughout most of the remaining months of 1939, in the last quarter of which there were particularly large increases in employment. Nevertheless, the index for the twelve months, at 119.1, was considerably below the 1938 average of 142.8, and was, indeed, the lowest figure since that for 1933.

In British Columbia, the index in the year under review was slightly higher than in 1938, but elsewhere the averages were lower. The government in that province again operated forestry camps for unemployed transients during parts of the year under review. The working force of the 392 logging firms supplying information during 1939 averaged 34,814. The reported payrolls varied between 14,898 at May 1 and 77,591 at the first of December; the index at the latter date stood at 263.6, being then very substantially above the figure of 166.4 recorded at Dec. 1, 1938. In that year, the 368 employers co-operating reported an average of 41,130 men on their payrolls.

In previous issues, the difficulty of collecting statistics covering bush operations has been mentioned; this is due to the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, from whom in many cases it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment. Nevertheless, the size of the sample in logging is probably greater than in previous years.

3. - MINING.

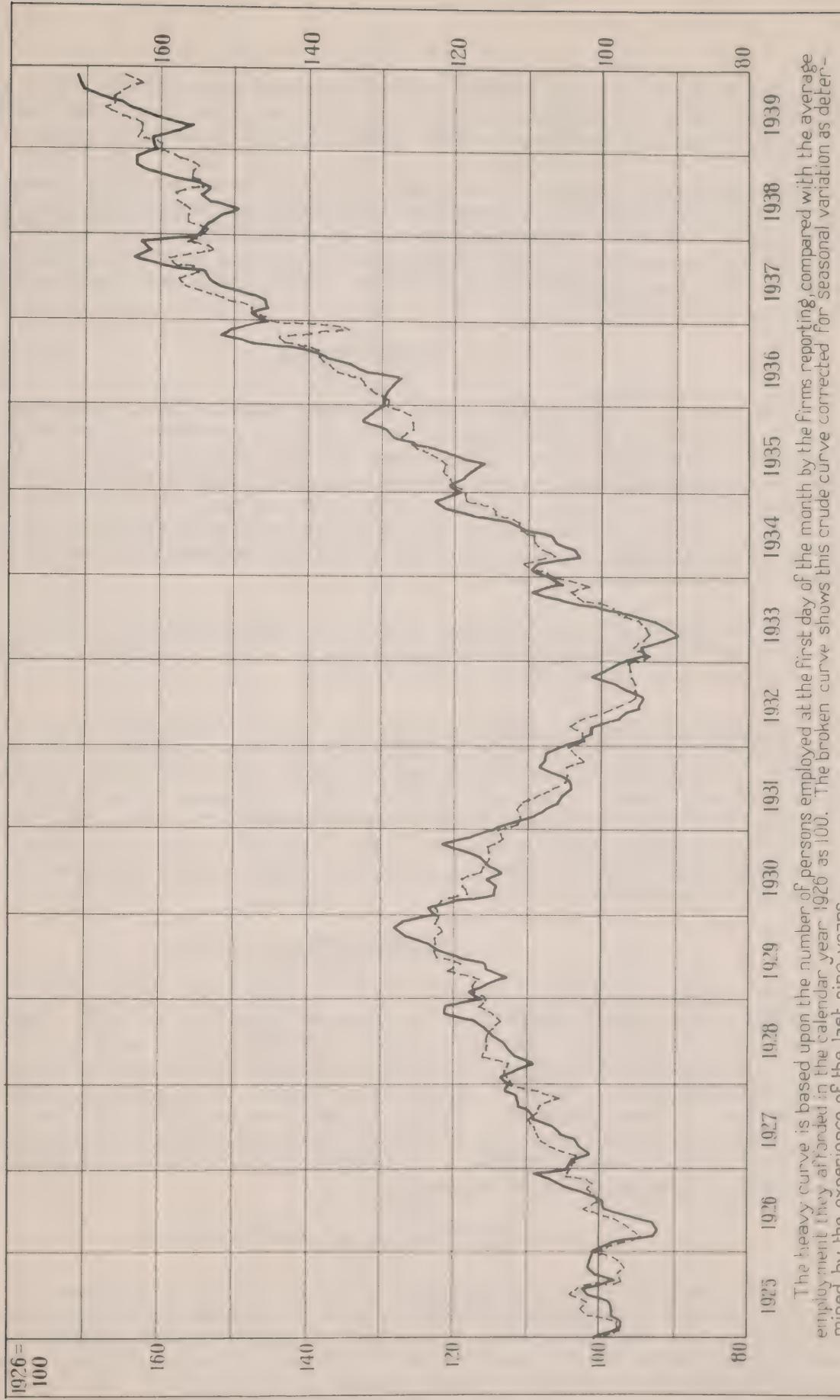
The trend in mining as a whole was upward in nine months of 1939, when employment was in rather greater volume than in 1938, the previous maximum for this record; the annual index was 163.8, compared with 155.9 in the preceding year.

In coal mining, the index averaged 89.3, or practically the same as the 1938 figure of 90.4. The labour force of the 104 co-operating operators included 24,384 workers in 1939, as against a mean of 24,580 men employed in the 104 mines in the preceding year. The working time lost in industrial dispute in this industry was decidedly greater in 1939 than in 1938. This factor ordinarily does not affect the employment data, except at the close of a prolonged strike, when some time may be required to restore working conditions to normal; again, the existence of an industrial dispute is not always reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The production of coal in Canada showed a gain of about eight p.c. in 1939 from the preceding year, while the employment index was fractionally lower; it is, therefore, probable that this discrepancy is a result of the much larger loss in working time due to strikes in 1939. Another factor may also be an increase last year in the hours, per day or per week, worked in coal-mines, which frequently reduce the working time when business is slack, or conversely, may increase it in times of greater activity, without altering substantially the number of persons given employment.

Employment in the extraction of metallic ores generally was greater than in 1938, or any other year for which statistics are available; the annual index, at 343.1, was 25.3 points above the average of 317.8 in the preceding twelve months. The index varied from 325.2 at Jan. 1, to 354.4 at Dec. 1, showing almost uninterrupted improvement during this period. The staffs of the 233 reporting firms

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

1925 TO 1939



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

averaged 42,548 during the year under review, compared with 38,903 in 218 mines during 1938. World monetary conditions, together with the war-time demand for Canadian metallic ores, resulted in exceptionally great activity in this division.

Non-metallic minerals, (other than coal), afforded more employment in 1939 than in 1938 or any other year since 1929. The index averaged 135.7, or 7.4 p.c. above the 1938 figure of 126.3. An average payroll of 9,052 persons was employed during 1939 by the 102 co-operating firms, while those reporting in the preceding year had a mean of 8,548. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded a rather better situation.

4. - TRANSPORTATION

The transportation index, on the average, showed a small gain over 1938, and was also slightly above the 1937 figure; the increased movement of grain and of other commodities brought about improvement in many months, and, at the end of the year, resulted in the highest level of employment indicated since 1931. The employment index averaged 85.6, as compared with 84.4 in 1938 and 85.2 in 1937. The 505 transportation and storage companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 103,640 workers, as compared with the mean of 101,677 reported by the 473 employers co-operating in the preceding year.

In the steam railway division, the index averaged 74.9, as compared with 74.2 in 1938 and 75.7 in 1937. An average working force of 59,629 employees was recorded, compared with 59,006 in the year before.

Street railway and cartage and storage companies, to the number of 282 with an average staff of 28,960, recorded a higher level of employment, the annual index being 126.0, as compared with 118.1 in the preceding year. Shipping and stevedoring, on the other hand, showed a falling-off from 1938. The mean index was 81.1, while the indicated employees averaged 15,052, varying between 11,737 persons at Feb. 1, and 17,123 at the beginning of September. The 1938 annual index was 87.1. A shortage of vessels resulting from war-time conditions has considerably hampered shipping operations in recent months.

5. - COMMUNICATIONS.

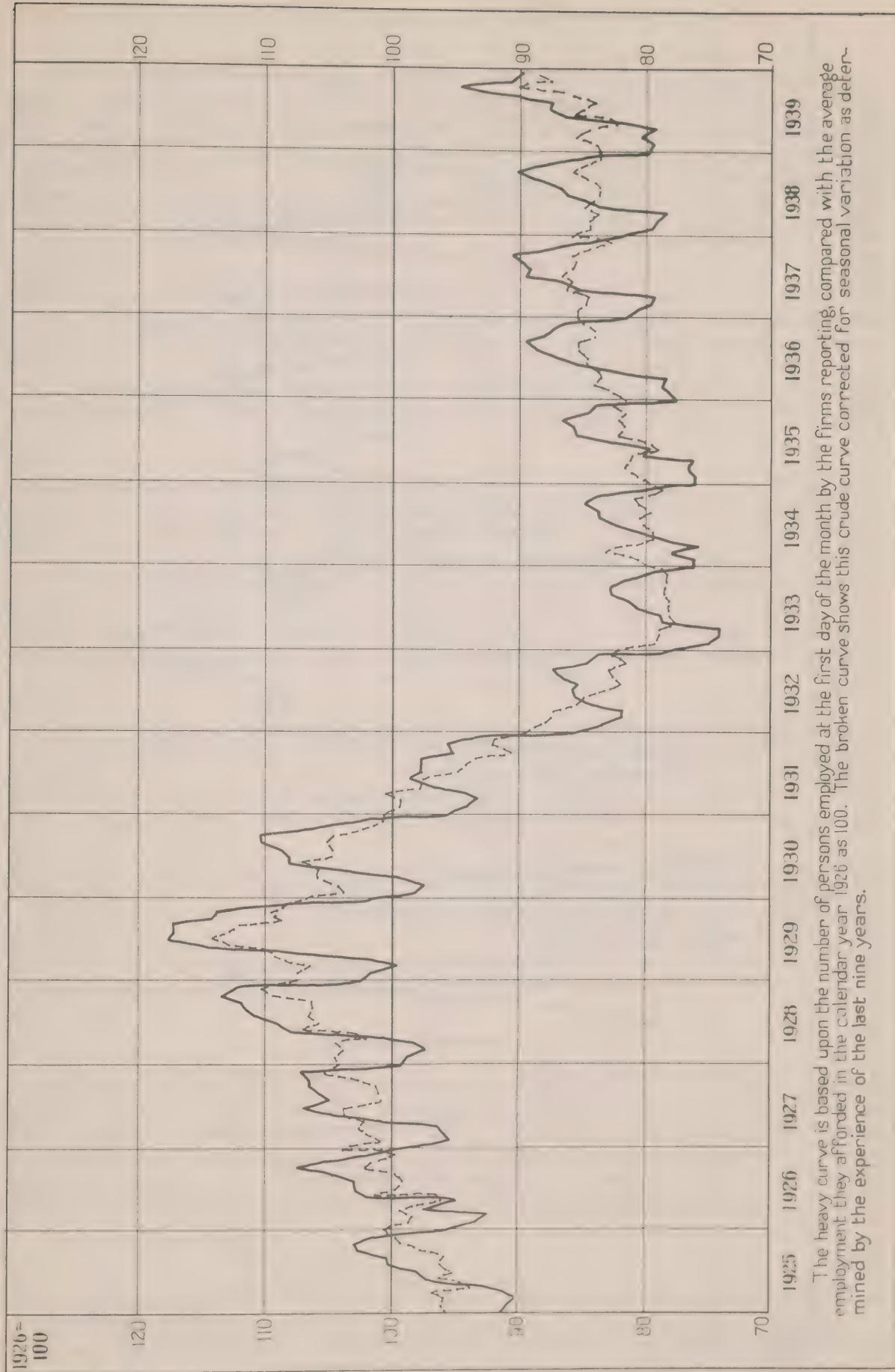
The communications division afforded a little less employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging 84.4, compared with 85.0 in 1938. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 22,541 employees, of whom 17,086 were engaged on telephones and 5,455 on telegraphs. In the preceding year, the average employees numbered 22,710, of whom 17,201 were engaged in telephonic communications. When employment in these industries was at the maximum in 1929, the index number averaged 120.6. The difference is, of course, partly due to the growing use of mechanical instead of manual equipment in the telephone division, in which the decline from the peak is greater than on telegraphs.

6. - CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Employment in construction showed general advances in six months of 1939, during which period approximately 79,250 workers were taken on by the co-operating contractors; in the preceding year, increases had been recorded in seven months, and the persons then added to the reported payrolls numbered about 86,400. Employment was better maintained in the first three quarters of 1939 than in the same part of 1938, but beginning with October, an unfavourable comparison was indicated; however, the index for the twelve months under review, at 113.0, was 7.2 p.c. above that for 1938.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS

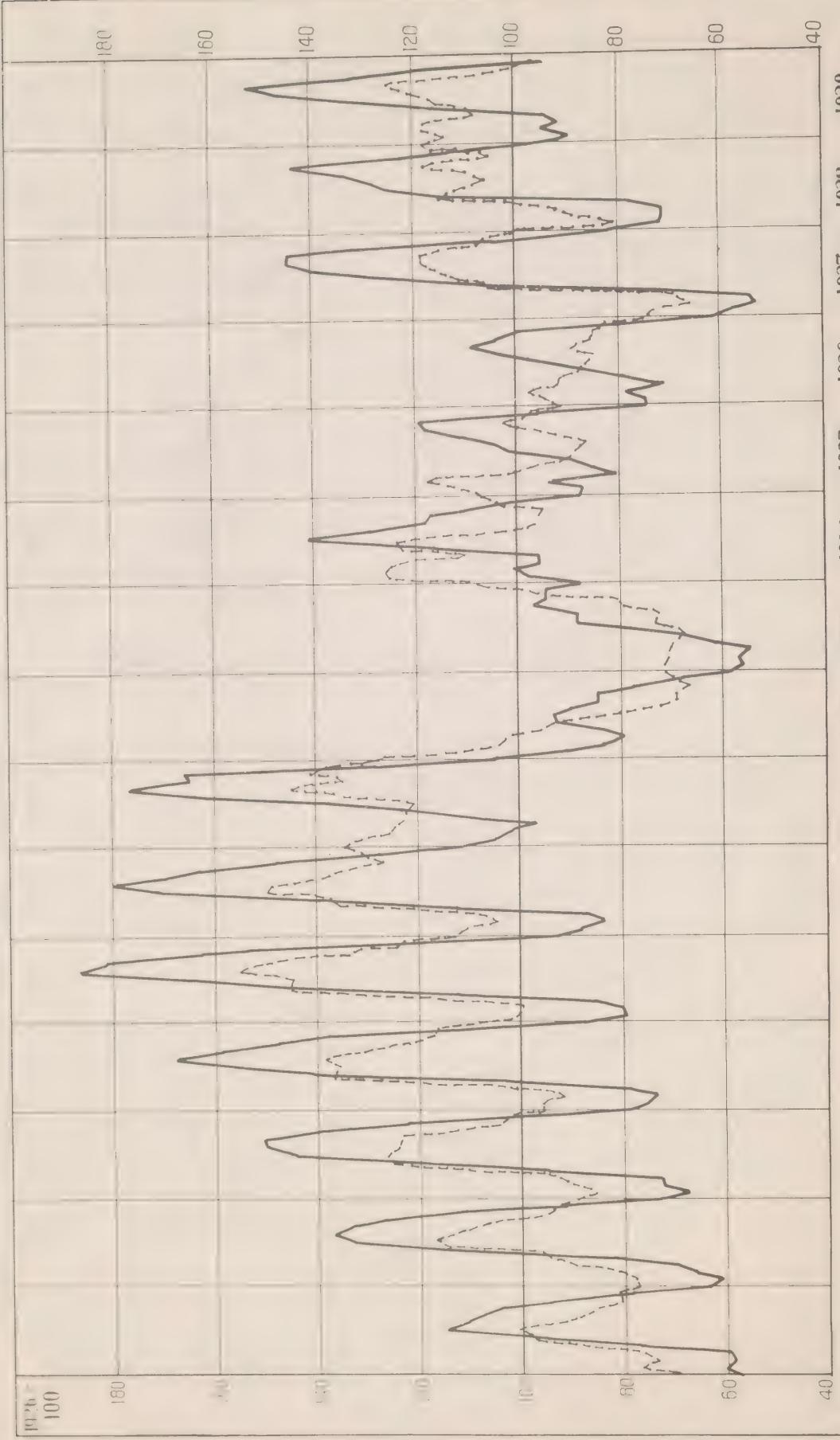
1925-1939



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

EMPLOYMENTS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1939



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

In 1939, the persons engaged on Dominion Provincial unemployment relief projects were more numerous than in 1938, and considerable work was also carried out by the provinces themselves; accordingly, road work generally was more active than in the preceding year. Building contractors recorded a small gain, and railway construction and maintenance work also showed slight improvement. The forces of the 1,287 co-operating construction employers aggregated 136,265 in the year under review, varying from 107,320 at Feb. 1, to 183,953 at the beginning of September.

Building construction gained in eight months in 1939, and in the second half of the year was rather more active than in the same period of 1938. The mean index in the latest year was 62.1, or two points higher than in 1938; though extremely low in comparison with years of more normal building activity, this figure exceeded that for any other year since 1931. The average number of persons employed by the 852 reporting contractors was 26,338. In 1938, 810 contractors had reported an average of 24,883 employees.

As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have fewer than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly substantially in excess of that covered in these statistics. This has been a factor of particular importance in the last few years, when much of the considerable volume of work resulting from the National Housing Act and the Government Home Improvement Plan, being carried out by the smaller contractors, will not be reflected in the monthly surveys of employment.

Road construction, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, generally afforded more employment than in 1938; the reported payrolls averaged 83,672, ranging between 60,609 at Dec. 1 and 118,691 at the beginning of September. In 1938, the average was 75,337. The 1939 indexes averaged 218.8, compared with 198.1 in 1938, 174.3 in 1937, 135.5 in 1936, 175.5 in 1935 and 221.3 in 1934.

As already stated, employment in railway construction and maintenance generally was more active than in the preceding year. The working forces averaged 26,253, as compared with 25,693 in 1938. The reporting employers averaged 33, four fewer than in 1938. The mean index was 65.6, while in 1938 it was 64.2, and in 1937, 69.2. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of seventeen years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

7. - SERVICES.

In the service division, monthly data were furnished by 587 firms, whose employees averaged 30,242. Expansion was shown during six months, while the volume of employment in eleven of the twelve months slightly exceeded that of the same period of 1938. The 1939 index averaged 137.4, compared with 135.2 in the preceding year, the previous maximum. Hotels and restaurants were somewhat busier than in 1938, and laundering and dry-cleaning establishments also reported greater activity.

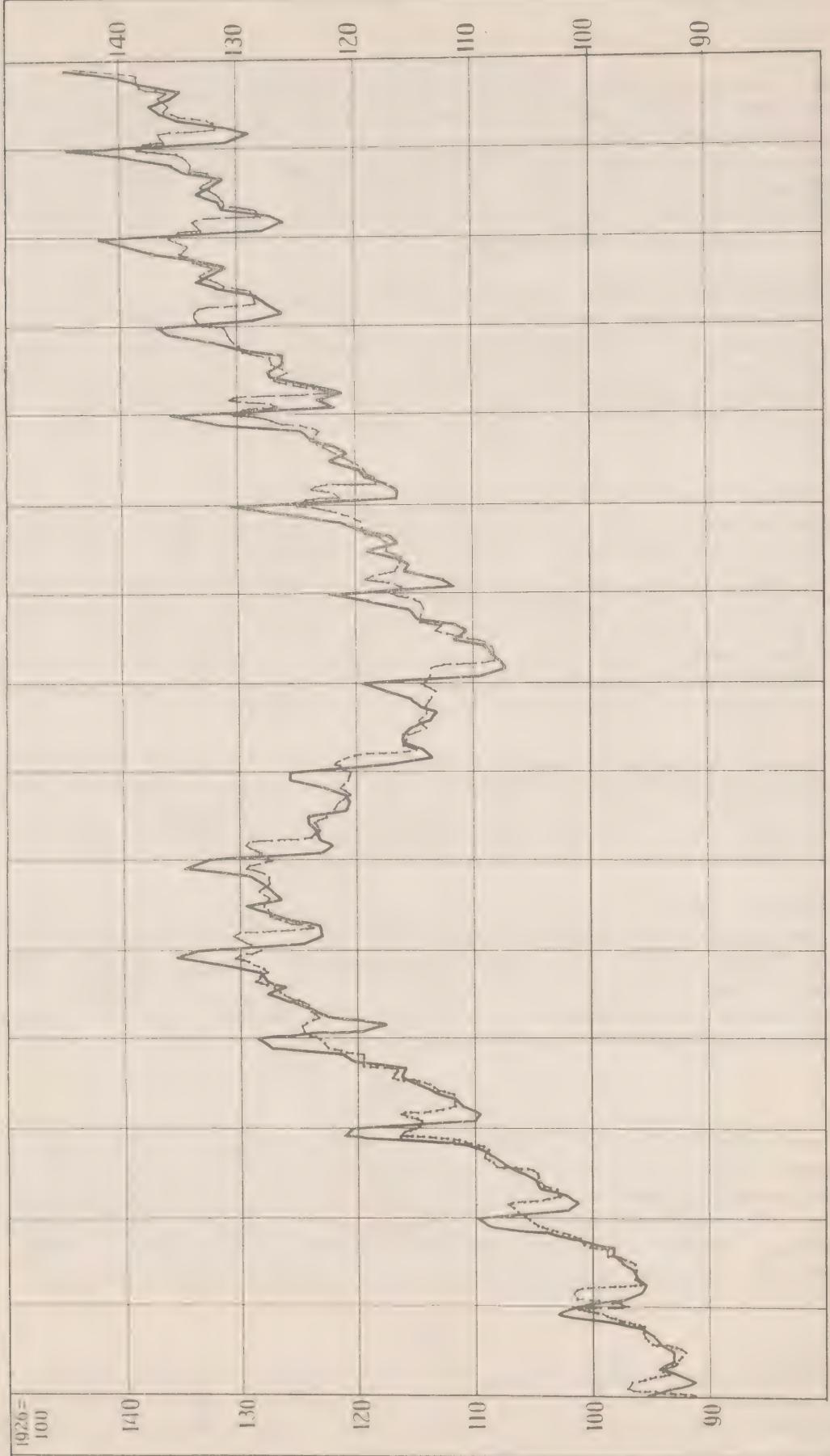
8. - TRADE.

A generally high level of employment was again reported in trading establishments in all sections of the Dominion. The first months of 1939 saw the usual recessions, but the trend was upward from Mar. 1 to July 1, and further improvement was indicated in the last quarter. The payrolls of the 1,983 firms co-operating in 1939 averaged 117,624 persons, and the index, 136.6, compared with 132.6 in 1938.

1/ See footnote on page 28.

Chart 19

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS
1925-1939



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

Of the workers reported in the trade group during 1939, 95,888 were reported by retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger store and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization has no doubt been a factor in keeping the index of employment in trade at a high level.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1926, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years, 1937-39, is shown in Table 4. ^{1/} The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1 of the indicated years.

1/ Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1936 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLES

1 ^{to} 11

TABLE I.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at December 1, 1939.

	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
1927 - Average	105.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.6	105.5	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.6	-	-	-	108.5	113.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	-	-	-	115.4	125.1	126.5	-	-	-	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	-	-	-	110.5	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	115.4
1931 - Average	108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.5	-	-	-	95.5	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	-	-	-	85.5	88.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	86.2	-	-	-	78.0	85.4
1934 - Average	101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.3	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1936 - Average	109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.5	-	-	-	101.1	103.7
1937 - Jan. 1	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4	105.8
Feb. 1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.5	104.1
Mar. 1	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.5	-	-	-	89.2	102.8
Apr. 1	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5	105.0
May 1	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	95.2	-	-	-	103.4	106.5
June 1	122.0	82.0	124.5	121.4	115.6	118.8	99.5	97.4	105.9	99.4	112.2	114.5
July 1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1	119.1
Aug. 1	134.3	85.2	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9	120.0
Sept. 1	135.4	87.9	135.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	111.0	121.2	123.2
Oct. 1	134.9	100.6	132.7	159.5	127.3	150.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9	125.7
Nov. 1	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.5	115.9	110.5	111.5	125.2
Dec. 1	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5	121.6
Average, 1937	121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.5	99.5	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1938 - Jan. 1	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8	113.4
Feb. 1	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4	110.4
Mar. 1	108.3	85.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2	107.8
Apr. 1	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2	105.0
May 1	107.5	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.5	89.2	95.0	102.8	107.4
June 1	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	95.7	100.2	100.1	105.1	111.9
July 1	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0	113.5
Aug. 1	112.6	99.2	118.5	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1	112.1
Sept. 1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0	115.1
Oct. 1	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.5	116.7
Nov. 1	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5	114.6
Dec. 1	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	105.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8	114.0
Average, 1938	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Jan. 1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	105.8	98.0	108.1
Feb. 1	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	115.0	109.2	95.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2	106.5
Mar. 1	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.5	112.8	109.1	94.5	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7	106.5
Apr. 1	99.7	88.5	114.7	82.5	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5	104.9
May 1	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.5	106.2
June 1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6	115.1
July 1	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.5	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0	115.8
Aug. 1	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0	117.5
Sept. 1	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6	119.6
Oct. 1	117.9	105.2	150.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	154.7	121.8	118.7	121.7
Nov. 1	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.5	120.0	115.5	123.6
Dec. 1	125.0	90.6	152.1	115.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0	122.7
Average, 1939	110.5	95.5	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.5	103.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.5	113.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces as at Dec. 1, 1939.

7.6 0.1 4.4 5.1 51.1 41.3 11.9 5.4 2.5 4.0 8.1 100.0

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1939.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1927 - Average	105.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.5	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.5	116.5	123.1	115.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.5	88.5	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.5	85.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	85.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.5	121.5	92.5	103.7
1937 - Jan. 1	90.4	92.0	105.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.5
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.5	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.8	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	115.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Average, 1937	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Jan. 1	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.5	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Average, 1938	105.9	107.5	107.5	105.0	106.8	138.3	95.1	109.1
1939 - Jan. 1	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	105.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.5	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.5	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.5	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Average, 1939	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	95.9	111.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1939.

14.6 1.5 12.6 1.2 5.2 1.7 3.7 3.2

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1959.

	Manu-facturing	Le-gging	Mining	Commu-nica-tions	Trans-por-tation	Con-struct-ion	Ser-vices	Trade	All Industries
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	150.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	151.4	124.7	125.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	95.5	84.7	86.0	115.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	85.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	85.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.5	109.5	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	125.5	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	105.7
1937 - Jan. 1	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	156.9	103.8
Feb. 1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4	104.1
Mar. 1	107.6	195.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1	102.8
Apr. 1	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	55.7	122.7	127.5	105.0
May 1	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4	106.5
June 1	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	151.5	114.5
July 1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	135.4	119.1
Aug. 1	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2	120.0
Sept. 1	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	150.9	123.2
Oct. 1	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.5	135.4	133.4	125.7
Nov. 1	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0	125.2
Dec. 1	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	150.6	139.6	121.6
Average, 1937	114.4	189.5	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	150.2	152.1	114.1
1938 - Jan. 1	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7	113.4
Feb. 1	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9	110.4
Mar. 1	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0	107.8
Apr. 1	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1	105.0
May 1	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	151.3	107.4
June 1	112.3	95.6	155.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	151.5	111.9
July 1	111.8	88.1	154.5	87.2	86.5	124.9	146.1	135.3	115.5
Aug. 1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	145.5	132.1	112.1
Sept. 1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	151.0	115.1
Oct. 1	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	145.5	136.1	134.5	116.7
Nov. 1	110.9	130.8	165.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6	114.6
Dec. 1	110.1	166.4	165.5	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7	114.0
Average, 1938	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	155.2	152.6	111.8
1939 - Jan. 1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.5	79.9	96.4	151.7	144.8	108.1
Feb. 1	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	151.0	106.5
Mar. 1	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.5	128.5	128.9	106.5
Apr. 1	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.5	91.6	151.4	151.1	104.9
May 1	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	155.1	106.2
June 1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	156.6	115.1
July 1	111.5	95.5	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4	115.8
Aug. 1	112.8	75.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.5	149.8	155.5	117.5
Sept. 1	115.5	60.3	168.0	87.5	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9	119.6
Oct. 1	119.7	115.6	170.5	87.5	94.8	151.5	136.1	138.6	121.7
Nov. 1	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	155.2	140.2	125.6
Dec. 1	122.2	265.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7	122.7
Average, 1939	112.3	119.1	165.8	84.4	85.6	115.0	157.4	158.6	113.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1959.

52.3 6.5 6.6 1.9 9.1 9.5 2.5 11.6 100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1937-1939. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	1 9 3 7						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	102.4	105.5	107.6	110.8	115.8	117.9	55.1
Animal products - edible	121.5	118.5	117.8	119.9	125.6	137.8	2.4
Fur and products	82.6	79.4	81.2	92.5	97.9	102.5	.2
Leather and products	97.8	108.6	114.2	117.5	117.8	117.9	2.2
Boots and shoes	96.8	111.2	118.2	120.9	120.1	120.2	1.5
Lumber and products	70.7	71.3	71.6	77.0	85.5	95.2	4.7
Rough and dressed lumber	59.8	60.0	59.3	65.8	72.8	88.8	2.8
Furniture	81.8	85.3	86.0	88.3	88.3	89.2	.7
Other lumber products	96.1	95.5	98.7	109.6	115.2	120.1	1.2
Musical instruments	54.7	44.6	44.4	44.8	45.9	55.2	.1
Plant products	101.4	101.2	100.4	101.8	103.7	112.5	3.0
Pulp and paper products	101.9	102.5	103.9	105.8	107.4	111.7	6.3
Pulp and paper	92.4	92.7	95.1	95.4	98.7	107.1	3.0
Paper products	120.7	123.0	127.4	135.1	155.0	155.0	1.0
Printing and publishing	107.8	108.5	107.5	109.6	110.1	110.5	2.3
Rubber products	95.8	97.5	101.1	102.1	104.6	108.9	1.3
Textile products	114.6	120.8	124.5	127.3	128.8	128.6	10.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	154.9	158.7	159.3	140.9	142.7	143.5	4.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	98.7	101.2	100.5	101.0	102.8	105.1	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	144.6	144.8	147.5	151.1	150.5	149.6	.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	508.0	557.4	545.5	547.4	548.9	541.4	.9
Hosiery and knit goods	118.5	121.7	124.1	125.7	128.6	127.4	1.9
Garments and personal furnishings	100.4	108.8	115.7	120.3	120.4	120.3	3.3
Other textile products	89.7	101.0	107.1	110.3	112.3	110.3	1.0
Tobacco	127.0	129.5	123.7	105.4	101.7	99.4	.8
Beverages	158.0	153.9	150.2	153.7	154.3	154.3	.7
Chemicals and allied products	141.7	140.9	145.5	149.2	154.6	155.7	1.2
Clay, glass and stone products	75.5	75.8	76.7	82.1	89.7	99.6	1.0
Electric light and power	113.5	112.2	112.3	111.3	114.5	119.4	1.4
Electrical apparatus	122.5	125.0	127.9	133.7	138.7	143.8	1.8
Iron and steel products	92.3	97.2	101.4	106.6	109.4	111.5	13.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	121.0	124.6	128.1	137.8	141.0	144.1	1.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	110.3	114.9	117.1	123.7	128.3	129.5	1.2
Agricultural implements	59.3	62.2	67.5	72.0	74.1	75.5	.6
Land vehicles	88.4	94.9	98.5	101.8	105.4	104.4	5.8
Automobiles and parts	149.0	157.1	161.8	166.8	164.9	165.4	2.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	58.3	58.2	63.8	72.8	79.2	83.5	.5
Heating appliances	100.7	106.3	116.6	121.7	127.1	130.0	.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	88.1	93.1	102.8	114.6	119.0	130.4	.8
Foundry and machine shop products	105.8	104.8	111.9	118.2	121.3	123.4	.6
Other iron and steel products	94.6	97.4	100.6	105.2	109.1	111.1	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	142.6	143.4	143.8	148.9	151.9	157.1	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	159.2	159.3	159.3	140.9	146.2	153.0	1.4
Miscellaneous	123.2	126.0	124.2	129.7	135.7	138.8	.6
LOGGING	242.1	244.4	195.3	152.5	86.7	109.1	2.9
MINING	145.6	147.6	145.8	146.0	147.4	151.9	6.4
Coal	97.1	95.3	95.8	87.8	84.1	85.4	2.1
Metallic ores	270.5	283.9	280.6	290.7	296.5	308.4	3.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	114.8	111.2	111.2	118.3	131.5	145.5	.9
COMMUNICATIONS	80.7	79.8	80.8	81.4	82.9	85.6	2.1
Telegraphs	89.5	88.8	90.3	90.0	95.9	98.5	.5
Telephones	78.3	77.5	78.3	79.1	79.9	82.1	1.6
TRANSPORTATION	81.4	80.7	79.6	79.5	85.1	86.7	9.5
Street railways, cartage and storage	116.4	115.7	115.6	116.4	117.4	118.1	2.4
Steam railways	73.1	73.1	72.5	72.6	74.9	76.5	5.6
Shipping and stevedoring	74.5	70.7	65.7	64.1	89.7	95.1	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	61.2	57.2	52.8	53.7	71.4	105.2	11.5
Building	59.6	55.8	52.7	56.3	45.2	58.7	2.2
Highway	95.4	83.4	67.9	69.3	106.5	180.5	6.5
Railway	53.2	56.5	59.3	58.8	65.2	81.7	3.0
SERVICES	124.8	119.1	118.9	122.7	125.2	129.0	2.6
Hotels and restaurants	119.8	110.4	110.6	114.2	116.1	121.2	1.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	135.6	131.3	130.5	134.6	139.6	142.1	1.0
TRADE	156.9	128.4	126.1	127.5	128.4	131.5	9.9
Retail	148.1	156.2	152.6	154.4	135.3	158.6	7.2
Wholesale	111.2	110.5	111.2	111.9	113.1	115.4	2.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	103.8	104.1	102.8	103.0	106.3	114.5	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1937-1939. (1926=100)-Continued.

Note: For the relative importance in 1937 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 7						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING							
Animal products - edible	119.0	118.1	121.2	121.7	119.0	116.5	114.4
Fur and products	142.5	144.7	152.6	145.7	158.2	136.8	135.5
Leather and products	105.1	99.8	98.5	98.2	99.5	93.4	94.2
Boots and shoes	115.6	116.7	119.5	117.0	109.2	102.8	112.7
Lumber and products	115.4	119.8	122.5	118.8	109.1	101.3	114.5
Rough and dressed lumber	99.4	98.6	98.8	96.2	89.0	79.9	85.9
Furniture	94.8	95.5	95.0	88.9	77.4	63.8	76.5
Other lumber products	89.5	90.9	95.6	94.5	95.5	92.0	89.4
Musical instruments	121.9	120.7	121.2	120.5	121.4	120.5	113.5
Plant products - edible	56.4	57.8	58.9	55.5	56.8	52.2	50.6
Pulp and paper products	119.4	127.3	152.7	161.1	138.0	122.3	120.9
Pulp and paper	115.7	115.8	115.3	115.3	115.9	111.8	109.7
Paper products	110.5	111.7	115.2	112.3	109.0	105.8	103.5
Printing and publishing	155.4	153.5	157.0	158.6	159.0	158.8	152.7
Rubber products	110.5	109.9	110.7	111.0	111.7	115.0	110.0
Textile products	109.2	109.1	110.9	115.9	115.1	111.6	106.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	126.0	125.6	127.3	129.9	128.9	126.6	125.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	140.3	139.9	141.6	141.8	140.9	145.2	140.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	105.4	104.6	102.9	105.0	104.1	105.5	102.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	141.7	141.9	148.2	148.4	144.9	150.2	146.9
Hosiery and knit goods	523.1	530.6	545.7	544.7	530.4	535.2	536.5
Garments and personal furnishings	127.6	126.6	126.8	129.1	129.2	128.7	126.2
Other textile products	118.5	115.6	120.0	124.9	123.5	116.9	116.9
Tobacco	103.1	98.9	106.9	110.8	108.6	102.0	105.1
Beverages	100.2	102.1	105.0	101.5	100.3	141.5	111.4
Chemicals and allied products	154.1	155.7	156.9	156.6	161.5	161.6	165.0
Clay, glass and stone products	154.6	151.9	157.0	159.4	159.9	157.4	152.3
Electric light and power	101.5	102.1	102.9	99.9	94.4	92.9	90.9
Electrical apparatus	124.0	129.2	151.0	129.5	129.6	128.4	121.2
Iron and steel products	149.2	151.8	157.2	157.0	158.6	152.9	145.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	142.8	144.9	143.7	145.0	144.3	139.2	138.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	153.2	154.3	154.5	154.6	154.9	138.3	127.4
Agricultural implements	76.6	75.9	72.6	72.5	80.2	74.4	71.7
Land vehicles	102.6	91.8	89.2	95.5	98.0	100.0	97.2
Automobiles and parts	160.5	125.1	108.7	129.8	151.9	159.1	150.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	82.2	75.8	74.4	70.9	68.2	79.9	72.5
Heating appliances	135.0	128.2	156.2	137.6	135.0	126.8	124.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	150.0	154.1	156.1	153.1	150.4	123.4	119.6
Foundry and machine shop products	123.4	116.2	121.0	118.6	120.6	120.0	116.9
Other iron and steel products	111.9	111.5	111.5	115.5	113.5	112.3	107.7
Non-ferrous metal products	161.5	160.6	166.8	162.7	159.7	158.3	154.8
Non-metallic mineral products	155.5	157.3	156.6	153.6	149.5	151.4	146.9
Miscellaneous	144.8	145.3	147.2	147.5	139.8	133.2	137.5
LOGGING	125.0	124.7	145.4	208.5	506.5	355.4	199.5
MINING	153.6	155.7	159.1	185.9	161.1	162.3	153.2
Coal	83.5	82.3	89.8	96.1	93.2	98.3	90.4
Metallic ores	312.9	316.0	319.6	325.4	320.4	316.7	303.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	146.5	148.1	148.9	147.6	145.4	140.2	138.6
COMMUNICATIONS	88.0	89.9	90.9	90.5	88.9	85.9	85.4
Telegraphs	99.9	102.0	106.2	105.6	101.9	95.6	96.8
Telephones	84.7	86.6	86.7	86.4	85.5	85.5	82.3
TRANSPORTATION	89.4	89.1	89.7	90.4	87.2	84.1	85.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	120.1	120.4	119.5	120.8	116.8	118.5	117.6
Steam railways	78.1	77.7	79.2	78.8	77.4	75.0	75.7
Shipping and stevedoring	100.6	100.1	98.9	103.5	95.1	87.5	86.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	128.5	159.8	144.5	144.3	151.7	104.2	99.5
Building	69.6	76.9	81.6	86.3	85.5	75.4	60.1
Highway	232.7	266.2	278.1	280.5	250.8	182.5	174.3
Railway	89.9	84.5	82.4	74.8	66.2	59.4	69.2
SERVICES	137.5	141.7	146.6	135.4	131.0	130.6	130.2
Hotels and restaurants	154.6	143.2	148.7	151.1	125.0	128.1	125.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	144.3	142.8	147.4	145.8	141.1	138.7	139.1
TRADE	133.4	132.2	130.9	133.4	137.0	139.6	132.1
Retail	140.6	158.5	156.4	159.7	144.6	149.0	139.5
Wholesale	117.1	118.5	118.5	119.3	119.9	118.5	115.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	119.1	120.0	123.2	125.7	125.2	121.6	114.1

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1937-1939. (1926=100)-Continued.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 8						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	108.6	110.3	110.5	110.8	110.6	112.5	53.5
Animal products - edible	127.6	122.5	119.6	121.1	124.4	134.8	2.4
Fur and products	76.4	76.1	82.0	91.2	94.4	105.6	.2
Leather and products	99.4	103.9	108.4	109.2	108.5	105.3	2.0
Boots and shoes	101.2	108.4	113.5	113.3	112.7	109.5	1.4
Lumber and products	70.1	72.0	74.5	74.2	77.3	86.3	4.5
Rough and dressed lumber	54.5	58.0	61.7	61.2	66.3	79.2	2.5
Furniture	82.9	85.7	84.1	82.5	80.2	79.9	.6
Other lumber products	108.3	105.2	107.4	108.9	109.9	114.2	1.2
Musical instruments	36.5	40.3	42.5	47.3	46.7	45.1	.1
Plant products - edible	104.3	104.7	105.1	105.2	107.4	111.5	3.2
Pulp and paper products	107.4	107.0	103.8	105.4	103.0	105.5	6.0
Pulp and paper	99.1	97.5	92.2	95.4	90.9	94.4	2.6
Paper products	128.6	129.2	129.6	131.0	129.5	130.8	1.0
Printing and publishing	111.0	111.8	110.1	109.8	109.8	110.7	2.4
Rubber products	97.8	100.0	98.5	100.4	100.5	100.8	1.2
Textile products	116.4	122.8	124.6	124.4	122.3	119.3	9.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	134.5	137.5	136.6	130.8	128.5	126.1	3.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	99.5	99.9	100.2	98.7	98.3	97.8	1.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	136.8	143.8	137.6	124.9	117.3	124.0	.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	521.1	533.7	530.4	498.1	487.1	432.5	.8
Hosiery and knit goods	117.3	123.1	124.4	125.5	122.4	121.2	1.8
Garments and personal furnishings	105.6	116.2	120.3	123.6	121.2	116.5	3.3
Other textile products	92.8	98.1	101.3	106.1	106.7	104.2	1.0
Tobacco	157.1	153.3	150.1	120.8	101.0	102.5	.8
Beverages	164.6	156.1	153.8	159.0	162.5	167.7	.8
Chemicals and allied products	151.0	153.8	152.0	160.9	166.4	161.2	1.7
Clay, glass and stone products	79.4	79.8	76.1	77.4	82.4	92.9	1.0
Electric light and power	125.8	117.5	116.0	119.0	121.6	128.0	1.5
Electrical apparatus	148.9	142.9	142.0	135.8	136.8	136.8	1.7
Iron and steel products	102.8	104.6	105.5	105.8	104.5	104.8	12.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	125.6	130.2	126.6	132.2	124.5	130.9	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	125.6	128.8	127.5	124.6	125.2	123.4	1.2
Agricultural implements	75.2	76.9	81.1	76.7	72.5	67.6	.5
Land vehicles	97.9	99.5	100.3	99.7	99.4	99.6	5.7
Automobiles and parts	156.7	160.2	161.2	155.5	151.9	152.6	2.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	68.1	76.0	77.9	85.4	82.7	84.5	.5
Heating appliances	88.9	98.8	110.1	116.1	118.5	130.3	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	122.3	120.6	118.5	124.0	123.2	124.2	.7
Foundry and machine shop products	115.1	117.7	116.1	115.9	113.5	110.5	.6
Other iron and steel products	103.7	101.4	102.9	103.2	103.0	101.5	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	152.4	154.8	153.4	155.1	156.6	156.8	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	149.1	149.7	149.6	149.8	156.9	158.8	1.3
Miscellaneous	125.5	151.7	133.0	134.5	137.2	142.5	.5
LOGGING	323.6	290.7	212.7	115.0	97.5	93.6	2.5
MINING	155.2	154.3	153.9	151.3	149.7	153.3	6.6
Coal	97.9	95.2	94.3	89.0	85.7	85.5	2.2
Metallic ores	303.6	307.7	307.4	307.6	306.1	316.6	5.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	117.3	114.8	116.6	118.3	123.4	129.5	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	85.1	82.9	82.2	82.5	82.5	84.7	2.1
Telegraphs	94.4	91.5	90.8	90.8	90.1	97.0	.5
Telephones	82.5	80.6	79.9	80.2	80.4	81.4	1.6
TRANSPORTATION	82.0	79.6	79.0	78.5	83.9	84.9	9.6
Street railways, cartage and storage	112.6	110.8	110.4	110.9	114.0	115.6	2.5
Steam railways	75.1	74.3	73.8	72.2	72.4	73.1	5.4
Shipping and stevedoring	74.1	64.4	62.8	65.7	96.9	97.9	1.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	81.9	71.6	71.4	71.6	88.2	114.5	12.8
Building	56.9	49.1	44.9	45.9	46.8	54.5	2.1
Highway	151.3	106.7	108.8	116.6	160.9	225.2	8.0
Railway	60.7	61.5	63.2	57.5	61.9	72.9	2.7
SERVICES	152.5	128.4	127.1	129.8	151.9	155.3	2.6
Hotels and restaurants	150.1	124.5	122.5	125.0	124.1	128.5	1.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	137.9	134.5	134.5	141.4	144.2	146.1	1.1
TRADE	141.7	127.9	126.0	127.1	151.5	151.5	10.3
Retail	155.0	135.4	130.7	152.3	157.7	157.4	7.5
Wholesale	116.2	115.6	115.5	115.5	116.8	118.0	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	113.4	110.4	107.8	105.0	107.4	111.9	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1937-1939.(1926=100)-Continued.

Note: For the relative importance in 1938 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

Industries	1 9 3 8						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	
MANUFACTURING	111.8	110.0	113.8	112.5	110.9	110.1	111.0
Animal products - edible	139.0	142.1	140.7	134.4	133.4	133.8	131.1
Fur and products	97.7	94.5	94.6	96.5	95.1	96.5	91.6
Leather and products	103.4	109.3	113.9	113.3	106.1	105.0	107.1
Boots and shoes	106.9	115.0	118.5	115.8	104.5	103.2	110.2
Lumber and products	89.9	90.8	89.5	82.5	77.7	72.2	79.7
Rough and dressed lumber	84.6	86.4	84.6	72.9	66.5	59.5	69.6
Furniture	81.6	81.3	84.2	86.3	88.8	88.4	85.8
Other lumber products	113.6	112.9	109.4	110.0	104.8	99.8	108.7
Musical instruments	52.8	58.4	58.4	58.3	53.5	50.3	49.2
Plant products - edible	120.9	128.7	157.5	146.9	134.7	121.5	120.5
Pulp and paper products	106.7	107.3	107.1	108.2	107.5	107.2	106.3
Pulp and paper	97.5	99.1	97.7	99.2	96.9	93.6	96.1
Paper products	130.9	130.7	135.6	135.8	136.0	136.4	132.0
Printing and publishing	110.4	110.1	109.7	110.6	111.7	114.6	110.9
Rubber products	97.8	97.2	102.9	104.4	106.1	105.6	101.0
Textile products	116.0	113.7	119.5	123.0	122.6	120.0	120.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	124.1	122.3	127.8	129.9	130.4	131.2	130.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	95.4	93.0	94.6	95.9	96.7	97.2	97.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	125.9	121.6	127.2	130.7	129.9	132.0	129.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	425.5	439.7	483.7	493.1	497.1	494.8	486.4
Hosiery and knit goods	118.9	115.2	119.7	122.5	124.9	122.7	121.5
Garments and personal furnishings	112.3	108.5	116.3	121.0	118.7	112.7	116.1
Other textile products	98.6	100.9	104.0	109.1	107.1	104.3	102.8
Tobacco	97.4	99.7	100.2	96.3	96.4	141.5	118.0
Beverages	174.7	172.8	174.3	173.2	166.9	168.9	166.3
Chemicals and allied products	155.6	157.2	159.7	159.4	159.6	157.3	158.4
Clay, glass and stone products	94.9	93.8	93.5	91.7	89.3	85.0	86.4
Electric light and power	134.2	134.7	136.0	136.6	137.9	131.7	128.1
Electrical apparatus	138.0	132.2	139.2	137.5	136.0	130.8	137.9
Iron and steel products	100.0	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.9	97.2	99.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	124.8	112.2	115.4	109.4	115.4	113.5	121.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	122.1	120.0	120.9	116.4	113.7	116.9	121.9
Agricultural implements	67.4	58.8	51.0	54.2	60.7	61.6	67.0
Land vehicles	92.3	77.7	81.7	82.4	84.6	91.3	92.2
Automobiles and parts	132.7	86.4	103.5	115.9	132.5	159.0	139.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	84.4	85.8	75.9	71.8	72.0	80.5	78.7
Heating appliances	131.2	132.2	138.7	143.5	139.5	129.8	123.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	123.6	121.8	116.1	107.4	96.8	100.3	116.6
Foundry and machine shop products	100.4	94.3	105.5	106.1	106.3	106.7	109.0
Other iron and steel products	99.6	99.7	101.2	101.7	103.7	103.3	102.1
Non-ferrous metal products	156.2	156.4	160.3	157.4	155.6	155.3	155.9
Non-metallic mineral products	160.0	162.0	161.7	160.2	156.1	152.3	155.5
Miscellaneous	147.0	145.4	147.2	149.8	146.0	139.1	139.9
LOGGING	86.1	59.6	58.6	78.8	130.8	166.4	142.8
MINING	154.5	153.6	157.4	160.8	163.4	163.3	155.9
Coal	85.1	83.9	88.4	91.9	92.9	95.2	90.4
Metallic ores	318.4	319.3	326.9	331.8	335.5	332.3	317.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	137.3	134.5	128.3	128.5	135.8	131.1	126.3
COMMUNICATIONS	87.2	88.2	88.5	87.2	85.5	84.0	85.0
Telegraphs	100.9	101.8	102.7	101.2	97.0	93.8	96.0
Telephones	83.4	84.4	84.3	85.4	82.3	81.3	82.0
TRANSPORTATION	86.3	88.9	88.7	90.1	87.9	85.0	84.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	121.5	119.3	124.8	127.9	125.2	124.1	118.1
Steam railways	73.4	74.2	76.3	77.9	75.7	71.9	74.2
Shipping and stevedoring	98.6	102.4	98.3	96.1	94.6	93.6	87.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	124.9	128.0	133.8	143.5	122.5	112.8	105.4
Building	60.9	64.6	71.7	77.8	80.4	69.5	60.1
Highway	250.7	261.4	262.1	289.3	238.2	227.5	198.1
Railway	71.6	66.7	76.1	73.1	56.3	48.9	64.2
SERVICES	146.1	143.5	146.7	136.1	132.8	131.7	135.2
Hotels and restaurants	143.9	141.6	146.5	131.9	126.5	126.0	130.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	149.6	146.5	146.9	142.8	143.3	141.5	142.4
TRADE	133.3	132.1	131.0	134.5	135.6	139.7	132.6
Retail	139.4	137.3	134.9	139.5	141.3	148.0	158.7
Wholesale	118.9	119.6	121.8	122.8	122.0	119.7	118.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	113.5	112.1	115.1	116.7	114.6	114.0	111.8

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1937-1939. (1926=100)-Continued.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	1 9 3 9						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	104.5	106.0	107.0	107.1	108.4	111.4	51.9
Animal products - edible	129.1	122.2	119.6	122.4	126.9	139.0	2.5
Fur and products	82.8	77.9	87.7	95.1	94.1	102.5	.2
Leather and products	100.7	107.1	111.7	112.7	111.1	110.1	2.1
Boots and shoes	102.5	110.5	114.8	115.1	113.1	112.1	1.4
Lumber and products	68.2	69.8	72.7	72.4	77.3	88.5	4.5
Rough and dressed lumber	56.5	58.8	61.1	60.9	66.1	80.4	2.5
Furniture	82.3	84.5	84.1	83.4	83.1	85.8	.7
Other lumber products	94.2	95.5	100.7	100.4	108.7	117.2	1.1
Musical instruments	48.4	47.4	39.8	47.2	41.6	42.1	.1
Plant products - edible	105.4	105.1	104.2	104.8	107.7	112.2	3.1
Pulp and paper products	102.7	103.7	104.9	104.5	105.1	108.2	6.1
Pulp and paper	88.4	87.0	90.2	90.1	90.7	96.4	2.7
Paper products	126.4	130.5	130.9	130.2	130.3	128.0	.9
Printing and publishing	115.1	115.7	114.9	114.0	114.9	116.5	2.5
Rubber products	102.4	102.1	103.6	105.4	105.5	107.2	1.2
Textile products	115.6	117.5	119.8	120.5	120.4	119.4	9.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	127.8	128.0	127.9	126.3	125.0	125.8	5.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	95.4	95.7	95.9	94.2	95.5	94.7	1.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	122.8	129.2	128.5	124.9	122.8	126.3	.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	496.0	501.6	494.7	474.6	448.0	427.6	.7
Hosiery and knit goods	116.5	117.4	118.7	120.6	121.4	121.3	1.8
Garments and personal furnishings	105.1	111.4	116.5	118.0	116.6	116.0	5.2
Other textile products	97.8	105.9	108.0	110.2	115.6	115.5	1.0
Tobacco	158.8	160.2	163.8	110.8	91.2	96.0	.7
Beverages	165.3	159.4	159.9	164.0	163.9	171.8	.8
Chemicals and allied products	152.3	155.0	155.6	156.5	159.8	161.8	1.7
Clay, glass and stone products	75.0	70.9	71.7	76.8	82.2	94.0	1.0
Electric light and power	127.7	125.5	125.9	125.5	126.5	126.9	1.5
Electrical apparatus	126.8	125.7	123.9	124.5	125.5	129.1	1.6
Iron and steel products	90.5	94.3	94.6	95.8	97.3	98.1	11.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	107.2	118.5	114.2	119.1	123.8	129.9	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	110.0	112.8	114.2	114.0	115.0	115.7	1.1
Agricultural implements	59.6	62.9	62.6	61.1	59.8	56.2	.4
Land vehicles	85.4	90.0	90.5	90.5	92.3	91.9	5.1
Automobiles and parts	138.4	150.0	151.3	147.6	148.9	143.5	1.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	57.1	53.1	62.2	67.1	66.7	71.5	.2
Heating appliances	100.2	106.4	118.7	121.6	124.0	126.4	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	99.1	99.4	97.1	101.5	103.2	106.4	.6
Foundry and machine shop products	101.5	102.1	98.5	101.3	101.1	102.4	.5
Other iron and steel products	98.8	97.2	98.0	99.6	100.5	101.6	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	150.9	151.5	152.6	154.7	154.6	155.5	2.2
Non-metallic mineral products	150.0	147.3	146.3	146.1	150.1	157.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	129.2	151.7	134.2	134.3	140.3	144.5	.5
LOGGING	150.8	145.0	108.8	64.0	51.0	97.1	2.6
MINING	160.4	160.5	160.9	157.4	155.8	160.5	6.8
Coal	95.8	93.5	95.4	87.6	82.5	82.4	2.1
Metallic ores	325.2	335.3	334.6	335.6	334.0	342.7	3.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	121.7	116.8	117.7	119.1	123.4	139.7	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	85.3	81.2	80.8	81.2	82.0	85.8	2.0
Telegraphs	91.7	89.8	88.6	89.2	90.6	94.8	.5
Telephones	81.0	78.8	78.7	79.0	79.7	80.8	1.5
TRANSPORTATION	79.9	79.4	80.5	79.5	81.4	86.5	9.5
Street railways and cartage	120.9	119.6	119.8	119.4	120.9	125.1	2.6
Steam railways	71.0	71.6	72.6	71.0	70.7	74.1	5.4
Shipping and stevedoring	67.4	65.5	64.6	65.2	77.8	91.9	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	96.4	89.4	94.5	91.6	94.2	115.3	12.7
Building	53.5	44.2	45.5	45.4	46.2	55.8	2.1
Highway	192.0	172.9	177.5	182.7	182.9	227.6	7.9
Railway	50.3	57.2	68.9	55.5	60.3	73.1	2.7
SERVICES	131.7	129.5	128.5	131.4	133.2	141.8	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	127.4	125.2	124.8	125.7	125.6	136.6	1.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	139.1	136.8	134.9	141.2	146.3	150.9	1.1
TRADE	144.8	131.0	128.9	131.1	135.1	136.6	11.7
Retail	155.8	136.5	133.5	136.5	141.3	145.1	8.9
Wholesale	118.2	118.3	117.5	117.6	119.3	119.5	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	108.1	106.5	106.5	104.9	106.2	115.1	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1937-1939. (1926=100)-Concluded.

Note: For the relative importance in 1939 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t i e s	1 9 5 9						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING							
Animal products - edible	111.5	112.8	115.3	119.7	122.1	122.2	112.3
Fur and products	143.2	162.0	159.9	151.2	149.0	144.0	139.0
Leather and products	108.0	106.8	107.8	110.3	114.3	114.2	100.1
Boots and shoes	108.5	114.0	116.9	119.5	125.1	125.7	113.4
Lumber and products	110.9	116.7	119.3	120.3	121.6	123.9	115.1
Rough and dressed lumber	88.7	89.6	86.6	85.0	76.0	69.6	82.6
Furniture	81.7	81.5	84.2	86.0	90.8	91.6	73.1
Other lumber products	116.6	117.4	118.8	121.7	126.0	125.5	84.7
Musical instruments	51.2	57.2	59.9	58.2	58.4	56.2	50.6
Plant products - edible	119.1	126.8	145.7	160.3	146.6	138.5	122.8
Pulp and paper products	110.4	110.5	110.1	111.8	115.9	113.1	108.2
Pulp and paper	100.1	100.7	99.4	101.5	102.5	99.4	95.5
Paper products	150.3	129.8	132.7	138.3	146.7	147.4	133.5
Printing and publishing	116.8	116.5	116.1	116.0	117.6	118.8	115.9
Rubber products	108.5	107.6	112.2	114.7	115.6	116.0	108.4
Textile products	115.5	115.8	119.9	126.5	134.0	135.7	121.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	121.4	125.7	127.9	135.0	144.1	149.8	130.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	94.8	98.0	98.8	102.7	109.5	115.2	98.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	126.5	152.8	153.8	147.3	156.6	160.6	134.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	586.6	400.5	425.5	445.5	478.8	495.1	455.9
Hosiery and knit goods	121.5	121.2	121.8	127.5	136.9	140.8	123.8
Garments and personal furnishings	109.5	106.3	114.7	121.0	128.0	124.1	115.2
Other textile products	105.8	106.2	107.9	115.8	125.3	119.7	110.6
Tobacco	96.8	98.0	101.3	99.1	98.8	100.5	114.6
Beverages	175.3	181.5	181.8	186.9	181.5	173.1	172.0
Chemicals and allied products	159.1	159.0	161.9	168.7	175.7	179.4	161.9
Clay, glass and stone products	97.4	99.9	99.4	97.8	99.4	94.6	88.3
Electric light and power	154.0	138.8	142.8	141.7	145.6	139.8	132.8
Electrical apparatus	151.0	130.8	132.4	136.1	158.8	139.8	130.4
Iron and steel	93.7	92.1	94.1	101.5	107.6	111.7	97.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	126.5	124.4	129.5	145.3	151.7	156.0	128.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	112.5	111.6	115.9	119.9	125.4	124.7	115.8
Agricultural implements	53.0	51.5	45.0	51.2	60.1	63.2	57.2
Land vehicles	83.8	80.3	82.7	88.4	94.8	101.4	89.3
Automobiles and parts	108.6	94.7	101.6	114.7	159.9	154.9	132.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	62.8	64.7	61.0	74.7	62.4	70.9	64.5
Heating appliances	127.4	151.2	155.1	159.5	142.7	139.7	126.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	109.1	110.7	110.5	120.8	151.6	132.4	110.1
Foundry and machine shop products	103.9	104.9	109.2	114.6	124.4	122.0	107.2
Other iron and steel products	102.2	103.0	105.2	115.7	119.9	121.4	104.9
Non-ferrous metal products	156.4	156.9	160.7	166.5	167.6	169.2	158.1
Non-metallic mineral products	160.5	162.5	160.4	163.6	168.5	165.7	156.5
Miscellaneous	144.2	146.7	149.1	150.5	152.3	154.2	142.6
LOGGING	95.5	75.5	60.3	115.6	206.4	263.6	119.1
MINING	164.1	165.6	168.0	170.5	171.0	171.3	163.8
Coal	82.5	83.5	87.8	92.2	94.4	96.0	89.3
Metallic ores	349.8	552.9	351.7	352.0	555.6	554.4	343.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	151.2	152.1	153.0	150.7	143.7	138.8	135.7
COMMUNICATIONS	86.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	86.7	85.5	84.4
Telegraphs	98.7	101.1	98.2	101.4	100.0	96.8	95.1
Telephones	82.6	83.7	84.3	85.7	85.0	82.4	81.5
TRANSPORTATION	87.6	87.5	90.0	94.8	90.6	89.7	85.6
Street railways and cartage	125.9	127.8	130.6	135.9	133.5	135.0	126.0
Steam railways	75.0	74.9	77.9	84.5	79.2	77.0	74.9
Shipping and stevedoring	95.9	91.5	91.7	91.2	86.1	88.0	81.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	133.1	146.3	152.2	151.5	117.6	93.8	113.0
Building	62.5	76.1	80.5	82.0	85.1	75.2	62.1
Highway	270.7	297.1	309.7	245.3	209.1	158.1	218.8
Railway	76.2	76.4	77.5	75.5	64.5	52.1	65.6
SERVICES	147.6	149.8	151.7	136.1	155.2	132.9	137.4
Hotels and restaurants	146.0	150.5	153.7	151.2	129.0	127.6	133.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	150.5	148.7	148.5	144.6	145.9	142.3	144.1
TRADE	137.4	135.5	134.9	138.6	140.2	144.7	136.6
Retail	143.4	140.5	159.0	142.6	144.8	151.8	142.4
Wholesale	121.5	122.8	124.1	127.8	128.1	126.0	121.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	115.8	117.5	119.6	121.7	125.6	122.7	113.9



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Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
IN

CANADA

DURING

1940



OTTAWA
1941

1942

Price 25 cents



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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA 1940.

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Part 1. - GENERAL SUMMARY.

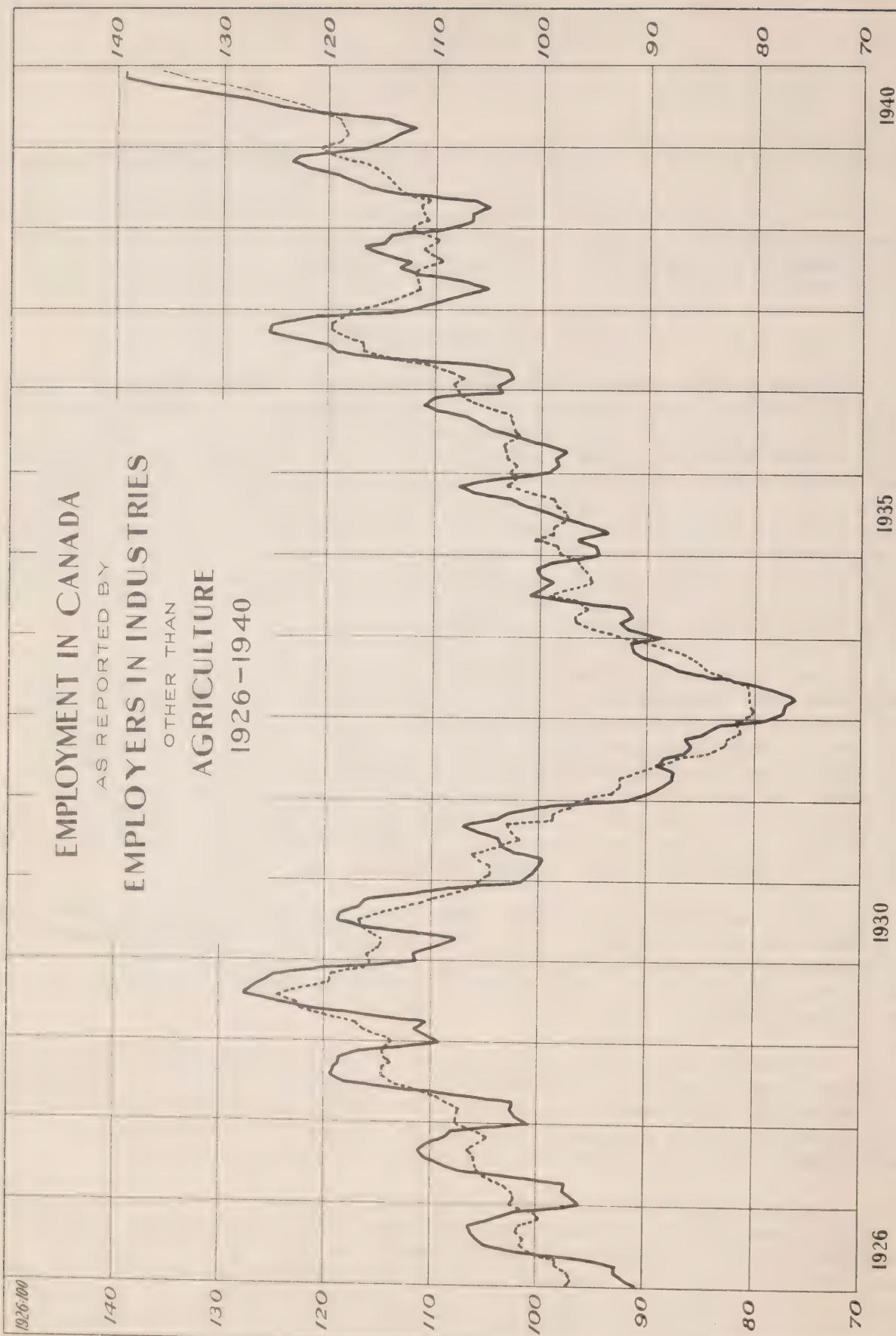
The year 1940 witnessed an unprecedented expansion in industrial employment in the Dominion, a continuation and intensification of the upward movement that had its inception late in 1939 and, apart from seasonal fluctuations, is expected to gain momentum in the months to come as the result of the development of Canada's war effort. The situation in 1939 had shown considerable variation, the index rising from a rather low level in the winter and spring, to a position at the end of the year that was higher than in any preceding December; nevertheless, employment in 1939, despite the sharply upward curve in the latter months, averaged only slightly higher than in 1938, while the index was fractionally lower than in 1937, being also several points below the 1929 average, the maximum in the period of observation prior to the year under review.

The seasonal curtailment indicated, as usual, in the early months of 1940 affected many workers, but did not suffice to lower the index in the first quarter from its favourable position in relation to the same period in any earlier year of the record. From Apr. 1, the trend was uninterruptedly favourable, the rate of improvement accelerating as the year progressed. This resulted in the establishment of successive new all-time peaks from Aug. 1 until Nov. 1; at the latter date the index at 139.2, was 19.8 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, and 12.6 p.c. above the figure for the same month in 1939. It also exceeded by 8.9 p.c. the previous maximum figure of 127.8 at Aug. 1, 1929.

At the beginning of December there was a very slight seasonal recession, which reduced the index to 139.1; this falling-off, however, compared favourably with the average decline of 1.8 p.c. between November and December in the experience of the years, 1921-1939. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating the index numbers of employment.

The industrial activity indicated during 1940 raised the employees of the co-operating establishments by almost one-fifth from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, a proportion greatly exceeding that shown in any other twelve months in the twenty years for which information is now available; the average change from the beginning of January to the first of December in the period, 1921-1939, was 8.1 p.c.

During the year under review, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated 145,372 individual returns on employment, an average of 12,114 reports per month. The employees of the co-operating establishments averaged 1,215,431, varying between 1,093,930 at Apr. 1, and 1,364,720 at the beginning of November. In 1938, the range had been from 1,015,632 at Apr. 1, to 1,206,183 at Nov. 1, while the monthly average was 1,105,712; the reports tabulated in that year had aggregated



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

139,810, an average of 11,651^{1/} per month.

A brief analysis of the situation in the various units of population and industrial divisions shows that activity in all provinces attained an unusually high level in 1940. In Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, employment generally was at its maximum in the twenty years for which statistics are available. This was also the case in the Maritime Provinces as a unit, while in the Prairie Area, activity was greater than in any other year since 1931. Data for the various provinces within these two areas were separately tabulated only from 1937; in the intervening period, employment generally was at a lower level than in 1940.

Industrial employment in the eight cities for which statistics are segregated was, on the whole, in greater volume in 1940 than in any preceding year of the record except 1929, when their average index was slightly higher. The cities for which tabulations are made are as follows:- Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Employment in these eight centres, taken as a unit, showed an advance exceeding that indicated generally in the Dominion; nevertheless, this composite index continued lower than that for the Dominion as a whole, although the discrepancy was the smallest in the eight years during which employment in the leading industrial centres has been relatively quieter.

Varying levels of activity were indicated in the different cities during 1940, depending to a considerable extent upon the type of production predominating in the locality. Thus, employment in Windsor and Hamilton, where the heavy industries are of especial importance in the industrial distribution of the population, showed the greatest gains over 1939, and the indexes for these two, with Quebec City, were higher than in the remaining centres.

Manufacturing as a whole, reported particularly impressive gains; employment, unusually active at the opening of January, thereafter showed important and uninterrupted advances until Dec. 1; the additions to the working forces made in this period resulted in the establishment of successive new all-time highs, month by month from February. The Dec. 1 index, at 144.7, was over 22 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, an increase which exceeded that in any other of the twenty years of the record; the average gain in this period was not quite ten p.c. Considerable improvement was recorded in the production of both durable and non-durable goods, the former showing an increase of 34 p.c. and the latter, of 15 p.c. during the twelve months.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging reported greater employment than in 1939, or any other year since 1920, except 1937. Mining, communications, transportation, services and trade were also brisker; the indexes in mining, services and trade were the highest on record; that in transportation was the highest since 1931, while the communications figure was above that for any other year since 1932. Employment in construction, on the whole, was quieter than in 1939, due to curtailment in work on the highways, which in recent years has

1/ In comparing these figures with those for 1940, it should be noted that adjustment is made in the index numbers for the growth in the number of co-operating employers.

been largely provided as a means to relieve unemployment^{2/}; building construction, however, was in decidedly greater volume than in any other year since 1931.

Statistics from Financial Institutions.

In addition to the reports from 12,114 firms classed in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade divisions, statistics of employment were tabulated during 1940 from banks, trust companies, stock market operators and insurance companies; data for the first three of the classes are also available for most of 1939.

The reported employees of banks, trust companies and stock market operators averaged 33,609 in 1940; the number of co-operating establishments was 407, and the mean index was 110.4, on the 1926 base. In 1939, the average number of reports received was 413, and the average staff, 33,113; the increase in personnel during the year under review was mainly due to extra work occasioned by the war, particularly in connection with the control of foreign exchange. The employment afforded by brokers, however, rather declined, owing partly to market inactivity and, in a number of cases, to the enlistment of men who were not replaced.

Information during 1940 was also received from an average of 481 insurance companies and branches and their agents, whose employees averaged 24,824; this constituted 117.9 p.c. of their 1926 average staffs. Information for this class of business is not on record for preceding years.

The employment afforded in financial institutions, in which the group index in 1940 was 113.5, has shown an advance from the base year which is fairly commensurate, on the whole, with the general gain in population and with pre-war industrial activity in the Dominion. While employment in such occupations has not increased during the period of intensified industrial expansion to the same extent as that in manufacturing and certain other classes, it has probably been maintained at much the same level as in immediately preceding years; if this is so, its course has more or less paralleled the all-industries curve for the Dominion, until the outbreak of hostilities with the resultant abnormally large gains of 1940.

When the figures for financial institutions are added to those for the eight industries whose records are continuous since 1920, the number of reports tabulated monthly rose to 13,002, and the number of employees covered to 1,273,846, while the index number is 123.6, as compared with the figure of 124.2, calculated from reports furnished by establishments in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade. Statistics were not received throughout 1939 from insurance companies, but their inclusion in the months for which the data are available, also slightly lowered the general index from its unusually high position.

^{2/} The number of man-days worked on a wage basis on relief projects authorised by Dominion-Provincial Agreement, as reported to the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief, was 382,404 in the first eleven months of 1940. The average number of men afforded employment per month during the period was 2,993. The work carried on in 1940 were mainly the continuation or completion of projects commenced in previous years.

During the twelve months, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1939, the number of man-days worked on a wage basis was reported as 2,360,534, while the average number of men afforded employment was 17,291.

Undoubtedly, the general index during years of lessened industrial employment would have been raised by the inclusion of the finance figures, such a situation having been indicated during the early months of 1939 when business in general was relatively quiet; on the other hand, when activity reaches a higher level, the general index is lowered by the inclusion of the figures from financial institutions. Their returns are therefore of value as indicative of the situation among those workers whose employment is relatively stable, and also in their effect in smoothing the general curve of employment.

THE 1940 ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT.

The arrangement of the material in the present Annual differs from that in preceding Reviews; the first sections now deal entirely with the employment situation in Canada in 1940, with comparisons for preceding years, after which are brief discussions of material having a more general character. Thus, in the next pages is given first an analysis of the employment situation in the Dominion as a whole, after which appears more detailed statements regarding conditions in the various provinces, cities and industries.

Following these sections comes a comparison of the levels of employment in certain industries, areas and cities, reproduced from the 1939 Annual and brought up to date. A comparison of the general and the provincial ratios between the population and the employees of the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment comes next; this has been extended by a similar comparison with the preliminary results of the National Registration of the adult population taken in August, 1940.

Comparisons of the levels of employment in manufacturing and on steam railways in Canada and the United States are brought up to date in succeeding pages, after which is a brief comparison of the varying rates of the gainfully occupied to the general population in a number of countries; this material has a timely interest in view of recent developments in the labour market in the Dominion arising from war-time expansion in industry.

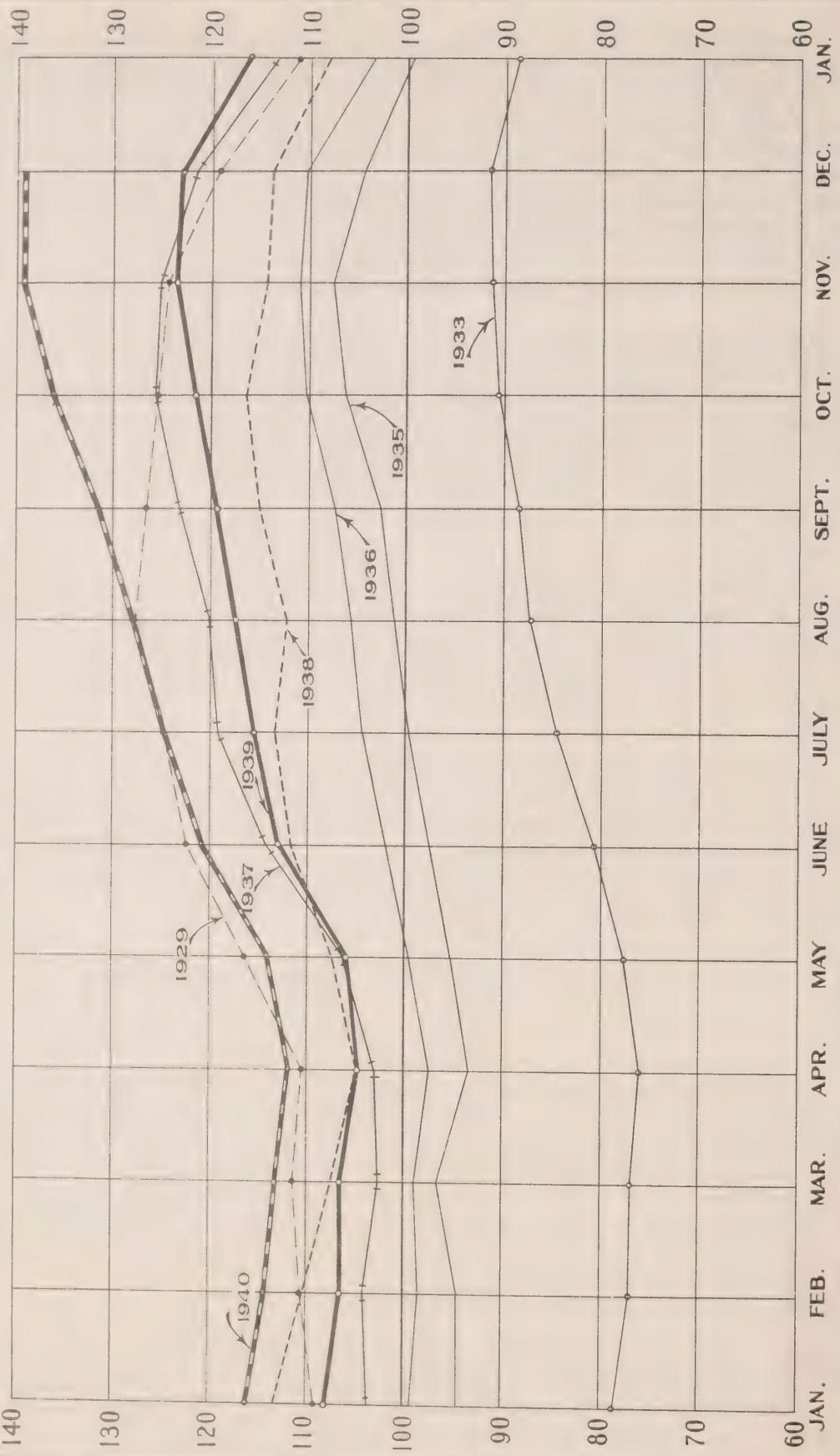
2. - THE SITUATION IN THE DOMINION DURING 1940.

General Review.

Despite the high level of industrial activity existing in the period immediately following the outbreak of war, employment at the opening of 1940 showed the customary contraction; this, however, was on a scale below the normal indicated in the preceding nineteen years. The downward trend continued in evidence in the next three months, during which the decline, on the whole, rather exceeded the average. From Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, the index fell by 4.3 points, as compared with 3.2 points in 1939. In spite of this discrepancy, employment in the first four months of 1940 was in greater volume than in any earlier winter in the period for which statistics are available.

From April, continuous and substantial improvement was noted until Nov. 1, the favourable movement steadily gaining in strength: the index rose by over 24 p.c., - an advance which exceeded that reported in any other year. From Aug. 1, successive new highs were established by the index, which, at the 1940 maximum of

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1926:100
1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1940

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1932, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

139.2 at Nov. 1, was almost nine per cent above the previous peak figures of 127.8 at Aug. 1, 1929. Practically no general change was shown at Dec. 1, 1940, and the index then was 13.4 p.c. above that for the same date in 1939, the previous December high in the twenty years of the record.

In the period of expansion, the co-operating employers enlarged their staffs by some 267,400 men and women, the index, as already stated, rising by 24 p.c.; this was a larger increase than in any previous year. In conformity with the movement almost invariably indicated in past years, there was a contraction at the beginning of December, but this was unusually small, the percentage loss being only a very small fraction of the average decline at Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1939.

The following table, giving the percentage that the index for each month of 1940 constituted of that for the same month in 1939, reflects the gathering momentum of the industrial war effort, together with the improvement in domestic conditions arising from the generally higher level of employment with its consequent increase in the purchasing power in the hands of the public:-

1940, Jan. 1	107.5	May 1	107.6	Sept. 1	110.0
Feb. 1	107.4	June 1	106.9	Oct. 1	111.9
Mar. 1	106.6	July 1	107.7	Nov. 1	112.6
Apr. 1	106.7	Aug. 1	108.9	Dec. 1	113.4
1939 Average					
					109.0

Thus at its lowest point, employment in 1940 was between six and seven p.c. higher than in the same month of 1939, a proportion that rose to 13.4 p.c. at Dec. 1, averaging nine p.c. over the year.

The annual average index numbers of employment as reported by employers since 1920 are as follows, (1926=100):-

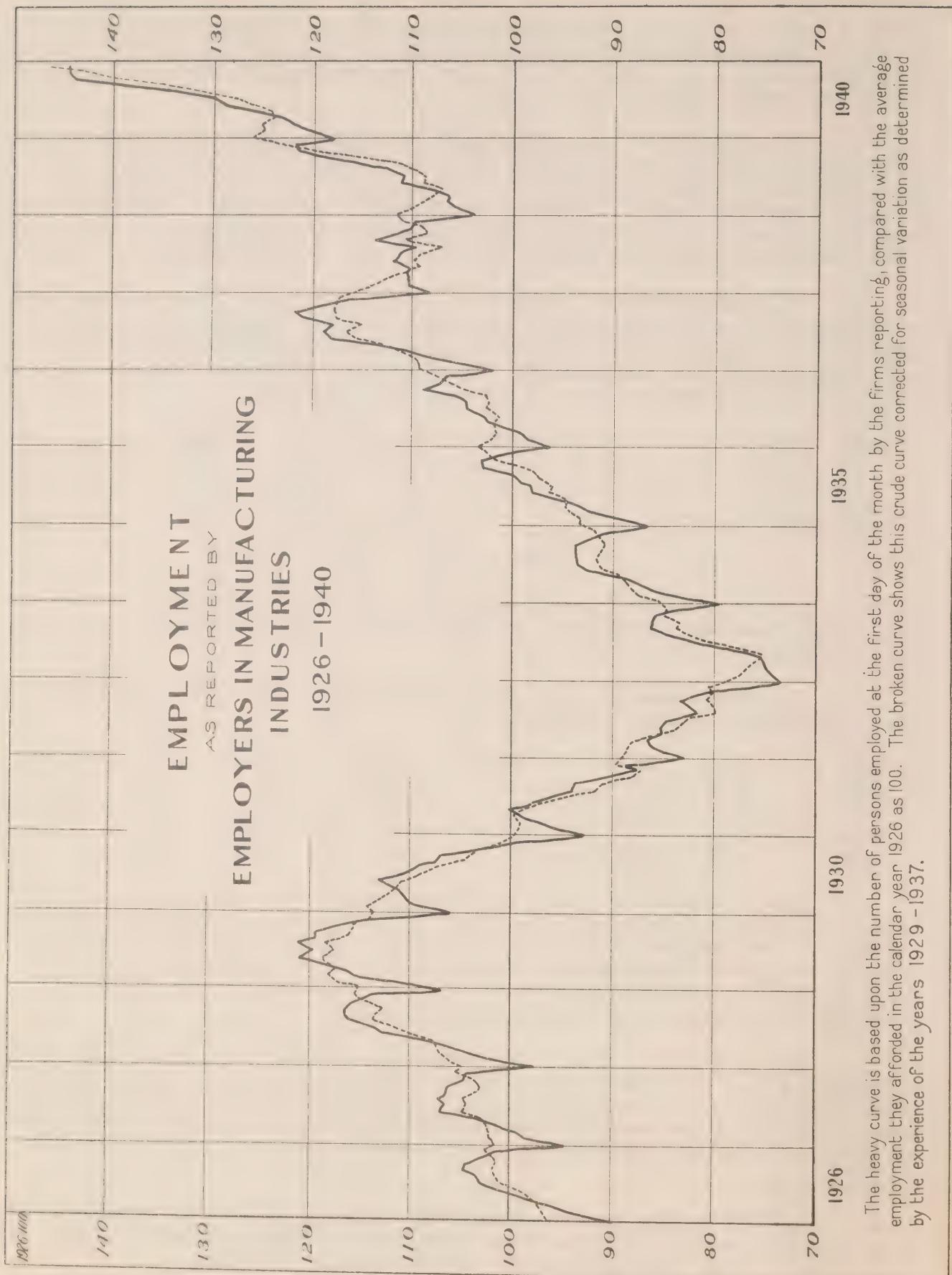
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1921	88.8	1926	99.6	1931	102.5	1936	103.7
1922	89.0	1927	104.6	1932	87.5	1937	114.1
1923	95.8	1928	111.6	1933	83.4	1938	111.8
1924	93.4	1929	119.0	1934	96.0	1939	113.9
1925	93.6	1930	113.4	1935	99.4	1940	124.2

The variations in general employment are illustrated in the curves shown in Charts 1 and 2. To eliminate the effect of the seasonal fluctuations to which industry in the Dominion is subject indexes of seasonal variation have been calculated by the link-relative method, and the crude indexes, depicted in the heavy curve in Chart 1, have been adjusted by means of these factors; the seasonally-corrected index numbers are shown in the broken line.

In the Annual Reviews of Employment for recent years, it has been necessary to emphasize that the general index was influenced to a greater or lesser extent by the provision of public works for the relief of unemployment, notably on the highways. Directly or indirectly, a considerable though varying volume of employment has resulted from these undertakings in the years since 1931. In 1940, however,

1/ As the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

work of this nature was a factor of greatly diminished importance, with the absorption of increasingly large numbers of persons into production connected with the war, or that arising from the general expansion in business.

The gains in industrial activity during 1940 were widely distributed, both geographically and industrially; the improvement accelerated as the year progressed, until new high records were established in many industries and localities, particularly in those most closely associated with the munitions programme.

Manufacturing employed a rather larger proportion of the total staffs of the co-operating firms in 1940 than in 1939, 55½ p.c. of the reported employees belonging to this category. Of the approximately 110,000 workers added to the forces of establishments in all industries, some 90 p.c. were taken on in factories, which showed an increase of 16.9 p.c. over the preceding year, as compared with that of nine p.c. in all industries.

The expansion in manufacturing was continuous from January until December, and from early in the year successive new high levels of employment were established in the division as a whole, and in many of its branches. The index number rose from 118.2 at Jan. 1, to 144.7 at December 1, or by 22.4 p.c., an increase which has never been exceeded in the twenty years of the record, and compares extremely favourably with the average gain of 9.8 p.c. in this comparison in the period since 1920. While all branches of manufacturing shared in the upward movement of 1940, the rates of improvement varied. The most important increase was in the manufacture of the various iron and steel products, which showed a general gain of 33.1 p.c.

Among the non-manufacturing classes there was also considerable improvement during 1940, although this was, in general, on a smaller scale than that in manufacturing. Logging showed substantial gains over 1939, being also more active than in any other year of the record, except 1937. In mining, a new, all-time maximum was indicated, despite some falling-off in prospecting for metallic ores. Transportation and communications showed moderate increases, bringing the index numbers to the highest position in a number of years - since 1931 in the case of the former and since 1932 in the case of communications. Services and trade were both active, in spite of some reduction in the tourist trade.

Among the eight leading industrial groups, the only exception to the generally higher level in 1940 was construction; building was brisker than it has been for many years, and there were also increases in employment in the construction and maintenance departments of the railways in consequence of heavier traffic, but curtailment of ^{un}employment relief projects caused a marked shrinkage in highway construction and maintenance, which lowered the average index for construction. This declined from 113.0 in 1939 to 90.7 in the year under review.

In the following pages appear charts depicting the course of employment in manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction, both crude and seasonally adjusted curves being shown for the years since 1926; the seasonal correction is made by the link-relative method upon the experience of the years 1929-37. Other graphs in this annual report show the fluctuation of employment in the economic areas, the leading cities and the main industrial groups in more recent years, while annual and monthly index numbers are given in the tables at the end of the review.

Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees, and the Average Indexes, for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1940, together with the changes shown in these figures as compared with those for 1939.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1 9 4 0			Change from 1939 in the		
	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index Points P.C.
(a) Provinces						
Maritime Provinces	849	90,687	122.2	24	9,187	11.7 10.6
Prince Edward Island	52	2,028	103.1	2	157	7.6 8.0
Nova Scotia	419	52,376	132.1	19	4,403	10.4 8.5
New Brunswick	378	36,282	111.2	3	4,626	13.4 13.7
Quebec	3,031	366,311	127.9	137	22,277	7.1 5.9
Ontario	5,261	515,601	129.2	176	62,554	14.9 13.0
Prairie Provinces	1,718	142,620	109.0	56	8,904	5.8 5.6
Manitoba	725	64,811	102.9	19	4,788	6.4 6.6
Saskatchewan	376	30,136	111.4	14	589	1.5 1.4
Alberta	617	47,673	116.7	23	3,527	7.9 7.3
British Columbia	1,255	100,212	113.3	70	6,467	5.8 5.4
CANADA	12,114	1,215,431	124.2	463	109,719	10.3 9.0
(b) Cities						
Montreal	1,774	178,519	114.7	90	13,618	8.2 7.7
Quebec City	213	17,569	126.4	4	855	6.8 5.7
Toronto	1,803	159,234	123.1	74	18,669	13.2 12.0
Ottawa	234	16,181	119.1	8	1,479	10.7 9.9
Hamilton	333	40,591	124.4	8	6,911	20.7 20.0
Windsor	194	22,293	161.2	- 1	3,875	27.8 20.8
Winnipeg	535	44,173	101.0	15	3,374	7.1 7.6
Vancouver	547	40,646	120.2	39	3,713	8.8 7.9
TOTAL - 8 LEADING CITIES	5,633	519,206	118.9	237	52,494	11.1 10.3
(c) Industries						
MANUFACTURING	6,643	675,083	131.3	271	100,481	19.0 16.9
Animal products - edible	324	29,436	150.4	8	2,472	11.4 8.2
Far and its products	81	2,756	114.1	9	477	14.0 14.0
Leather and its products	340	24,759	120.6	16	1,420	7.2 6.3
Lumber and its products	975	50,774	93.9	48	6,423	11.3 13.7
Musical Instruments	36	1,853	65.0	-	408	14.4 28.5
Plant products - edible	550	40,012	130.3	21	2,629	7.5 6.1
Pulp and paper products	717	72,264	116.4	17	5,188	8.2 7.6
Rubber products	53	14,030	112.2	- 1	484	3.8 3.5
Textile products	1,227	125,350	144.1	66	19,764	22.6 18.6
Beverages	149	9,823	179.0	3	630	7.0 4.1
Tobacco	47	19,408	126.1	2	958	11.5 10.0
Chemicals and allied products	324	23,433	197.3	23	4,560	35.4 21.9
Clay, glass and stone products	221	11,429	101.0	3	1,534	12.7 14.4
Electric light and power	103	17,666	139.2	3	847	6.4 4.8
Electrical apparatus	127	20,923	153.5	2	3,249	23.1 17.7
Iron and steel products	951	170,553	129.9	29	42,815	32.3 33.1
Automobile vehicles	157	70,304	116.2	6	13,230	26.9 30.1
Non-ferrous metal products	201	29,905	188.3	13	5,029	30.2 19.1
Non-metallic mineral products	99	13,508	170.6	- 1	961	14.1 9.0
Miscellaneous	119	6,169	153.6	11	634	11.0 7.7
Mining	416	49,278	166.9	24	14,464	47.8 40.1
Mining	418	78,618	168.4	20	2,634	4.6 2.8
Coal	105	25,064	91.3	2	680	2.0 2.2
Metallic ores	210	43,983	350.9	- 23	1,435	7.8 2.3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	103	9,571	142.6	1	519	6.9 5.1
COMMUNICATIONS	86	23,304	87.2	-	763	2.8 3.3
TRANSPORTATION	532	109,071	89.7	27	5,431	4.1 4.8
Railway, cartage and storage	307	30,814	133.0	25	1,854	7.0 5.6
Road railway operation	102	62,732	78.6	2	3,103	3.7 4.9
Shipping and stevedoring	123	15,524	83.0	-	472	1.9 2.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1,312	110,030	90.7	25	- 26,235	- 22.3 - 19.7
Building	887	35,869	83.5	35	9,531	21.4 34.6
Highway	396	46,899	122.1	- 6	- 36,773	- 96.7 - 44.2
Railway	29	27,265	68.3	- 4	1,010	2.7 4.1
POWER	598	31,659	143.2	11	1,417	5.8 4.2
Hotels and restaurants	364	19,434	138.2	11	798	4.6 3.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	234	12,225	157.1	-	619	13.0 9.0
SALES	2,108	138,384	142.9	125	10,760	6.3 4.6
Detail	1,428	104,193	148.8	100	8,305	6.4 4.5
Wholesale	680	34,191	127.5	25	2,455	5.8 4.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	12,114	1,215,431	124.2	463	109,719	10.3 9.0

3.- COMPARISON OF THE EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR 1940 and 1939.

The table on page 8 summarizes the employment data for 1940, giving the average number of co-operating establishments and their employees, and the annual average index numbers for the months Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1940. The changes since 1939 in these three sets of figures are also given, together with the changes in the indexes, expressed in points and in percentages. A falling-off from the preceding year is indicated by the minus sign. Since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is dealt with in considerable detail in subsequent pages, the table given here requires only a brief explanation.

The table shows that there was a gain of over four p.c. in the number of individual returns tabulated 1/, accompanied by an increase of 9.9 p.c. in the number on the payrolls of the firms furnishing statistics, while the index increased by nine p.c. Of the last two comparisons, that between the index numbers should be used as a guide to the variation in employment, for the reason that adjustment is made therein for the inclusion of new business enterprises, as well as for the falling-off in employment resulting from the closing of establishments.

All provinces reported a higher level of industrial activity during 1940, although there were variations in the extent of the improvement. The largest proportionate gain was that of 13.7 p.c. in New Brunswick, where the index number, at 111.2, was, however, below the Dominion average of 124.2. In Ontario, there was a gain of 13.0 p.c. which raised the index to 129.2; the figure for that province and for Quebec (127.9), were above the general average, being also higher than in any other year for which statistics are available. The smallest percentage increase was that of 1.4 in Saskatchewan. In four of the five economic areas, namely, the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, employment in 1940 was in greater volume than in any other year since 1920. In the Prairie Provinces, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931.

Employment in the eight cities for which data are segregated, also showed impressive gains during the year under review, the indicated rate of improvement, at 10.3 p.c. rather exceeding the general increase of nine p.c. As in the provinces, the expansion was not uniform, the percentage increases ranging from 5.7 p.c. in Quebec City, to 20.8 p.c. in Windsor. The highest index was in the latter, where activity was at the maximum for the years during which employment records have been maintained. In Quebec, Toronto and Vancouver, industrial activity also reached new high levels; the index numbers in Hamilton and Montreal were exceeded only by those for 1929. In Ottawa, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, and in Winnipeg, to 1930.

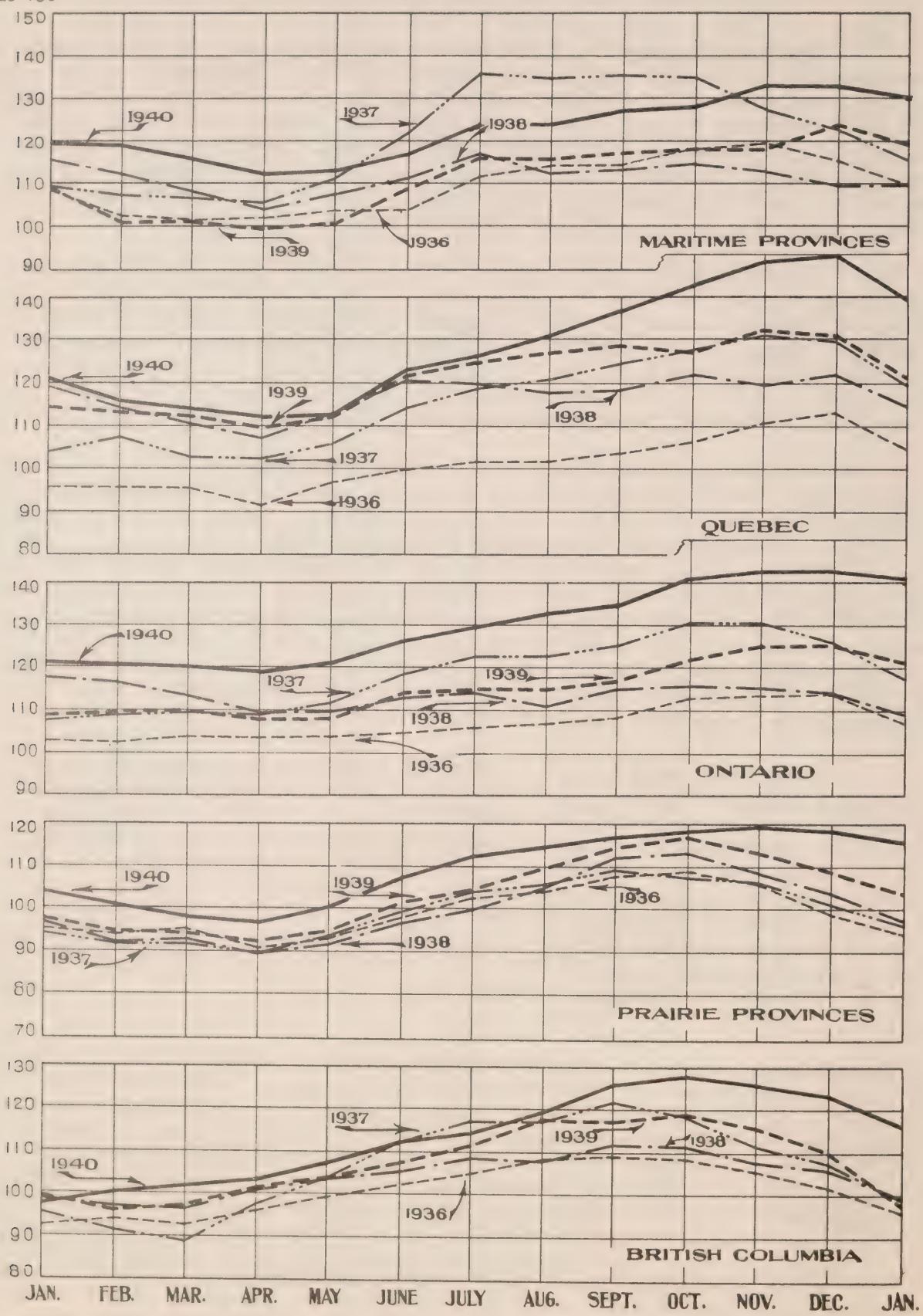
1/ A continued growth is to be noted in the number of establishments included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment. The gain is due (1) to the establishment of new industries and to other accessions to the mailing list, (2) to more regular co-operation from employers in general and (3) to the fact that a steadily increasing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. The different branches of a business organization appear in the tabulation as separate firms in the centres and in the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The "number of firms", as used here, might more precisely be termed "the number of reports tabulated", but the former expression is in accordance with the usage in other series and other countries. On the whole, the establishments now being added to the mailing list have payrolls that are smaller than the average, being in most cases the less well-known businesses.

Chart 4

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1936-1940

1926=100



The greatest number of persons added to the payrolls was in Toronto, although the percentage increase in that city was smaller than in either Hamilton or Windsor. The gain in Montreal was also large. In Ottawa, in addition to the considerable expansion in the payrolls of industrial establishments, there were also important increases in the number of persons employed by the Government; since the monthly surveys of employment do not include such services, the index is not so high as it otherwise would be.

In manufacturing, there was pronounced improvement in practically all lines, the gains ranging from some 7.5 p.c. in rubber, to 33.1 p.c. in iron and steel, while there were increases of 19.1 p.c. in non-ferrous metal products, of 18.6 p.c. in textiles and of 21.9 p.c. in chemicals. The largest number added to the payrolls was in iron and steel, which accounted for over 42 p.c. of the total increase reported by the manufacturing establishments furnishing returns.

The production of non-durable goods in 1940 showed an increase of 11.8 p.c. during the year, as compared with that of 25.5 p.c. in the production of durable goods. In this connection, might be mentioned the probability that conditions generated by the war have materially altered the peace-time production of many factories capable of being adapted to the manufacture of munitions or parts; to some extent, such conversion affects the value of these industrial comparisons. If it were possible in current reports like the monthly surveys to classify precisely the industries of employees engaged in the manufacture of new lines, it is probable that the increase shown in the employment afforded by the production of durable goods would be even more pronounced; incidentally, the purpose for which much of this production is destined makes the term "durable" rather a misnomer.

In the non manufacturing divisions, logging showed considerably greater activity than in 1939; mining, communications, transportation, services and trade also reported general improvement. In construction, substantial gains in building and a smaller increase in railway maintenance were more than offset by losses in highway construction, largely as a result of curtailment in unemployment relief projects.

4.- EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity gained in all provinces during the year under review, when new high levels were established in four of the five economic areas. In most cases, the improvement in 1940 over 1939 was steadily maintained throughout the twelve months, while in every province employment increased in volume as the year progressed. Based on the 1926 mean as 100, the average index numbers in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario were higher than the Dominion figure, while in the remaining provinces they were lower.

Manufacturing generally in each of the economic areas was brisker than in 1939, and, except in the Prairie Provinces, was also more active than in any other year of the record; in the Prairie Area, however, the latest index was lower than that for 1929. There was also general improvement in trade and services. Logging in British Columbia was unchanged, but elsewhere afforded considerably more employment. There were moderate gains in mining, except in British Columbia, where a slight falling off was indicated; transportation in that province was also an exception, showing a slackening instead of the upward trend elsewhere noted. Building in most provinces was active, but curtailment in work on the highways in

the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia resulted in a smaller volume of employment in construction as a whole. In Ontario, on the other hand, this division generally was rather brisker, while in the Prairie area little change on the whole was shown in construction.

Maritime Provinces.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces reported an upward movement in seven months of 1940, as compared with eight in 1939, when the recorded advances over 1938 were rather larger. However, the 1940 index, at 122.2, was considerably higher than that of 110.5 in the preceding year, showing a gain of 10.6 p.c., which slightly exceeded the general increase of nine p.c. in the Dominion as a whole. Employment in each month was brisker than at the same date in 1939, while on the average, it was in greater volume than in any earlier year for which statistics are available.

The aggregate payrolls of the 849 co-operating employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 90,687 persons in 1940; in the year before 825 establishments had reported a mean of 81,500 men and women. In 1940, firms in Nova Scotia reported 57.8 p.c. of the total payrolls, those in New Brunswick reported 40.0 p.c. of the aggregate, while in Prince Edward Island were employed 2.2 p.c. of the staffs covered in the surveys for these three provinces. In the year under review, as in 1939 and 1938, employment in Nova Scotia averaged higher than in New Brunswick, due no doubt to a greater concentration of the heavy industries in the former province.

Manufacturing in the Maritimes as a whole was more active each month of 1940 than in 1939. The index averaged 126.1, the highest on record, while the figure for the preceding year was 104.4. The lumber, textile, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other industries reported consistent improvement, the gain in the iron and steel division being particularly impressive.

In the non-manufacturing industries, employment generally was also decidedly brisker, the only exception being construction. The gains in mining and communications were moderate while those in logging, transportation, services and trade were more pronounced. Indeed, in logging, trade and services, the indexes were at their highest point in the twenty years for which information is available.

Quebec.

The trend in Quebec was uninterruptedly favourable in the last eight months of 1940, the gains in employment substantially exceeding those reported in the period of expansion in any other year; approximately 108,000 men and women were added to the staffs of the co-operating establishments between April and December, 1940. The annual index, at 127.9, was some seven points above the 1939 average of 120.8, the previous maximum in this record of twenty years.

The labour forces of the 3,031 employers making returns varied between 330,894 and 429,149 workers at the dates of minimum and maximum activity at Apr. 1 and Dec. 1, respectively, averaging 366,311 for the twelve months; the 1939 average payroll of the 2,894 reporting firms was 334,034.

Manufacturing as a whole was decidedly more active than in 1939, or any other year of the record. As in the three preceding years, the index in 1940 slightly exceeded that for the Dominion as a whole, being also 2.7 points above the Ontario figure. The figure in Quebec was 154.9, as compared with 113.9 in 1939, and 115.0 in 1937, the maximum until 1940. Employment in all groups of manufacturing was in greater volume in the year under review than in the same period of 1939; the gains in iron and steel and textiles were particularly marked, but there was also considerable improvement in lumber, pulp and paper and other lines.

The indexes in mining, communications, transportation, services and trade were somewhat higher than in immediately preceding years. Logging afforded considerably more employment; the index, at 266.1, was higher than in any other year of the record, except 1937, being also greatly above the Dominion figure for this industry. On the other hand, there was a substantial decline in construction, due to curtailment in unemployment relief projects; building, however, showed increased activity, and railway construction and maintenance work was also brisker.

Ontario.

An average staff of 516,601 employees was reported by the 5,261 business men furnishing data in Ontario; the index averaged 129.2, the maximum in the twenty years of the record; the latest figure was considerably higher than that of 114.3 in 1939, when the payrolls of the 5,085 co-operating establishments had averaged 452,717. Employment on the whole showed larger increases but smaller declines in 1940 than in the preceding twelve months, the index showing a range of nearly 24 points, compared with that of less than 17 points in the year before. The situation in each month was better than in the corresponding month of 1939.

Manufacturers, on the whole, recorded heightened activity, resulting in the establishment of a new, all-time high in employment. The previous peak had been in 1929, when the index was 120.4, considerably below the latest figure of 132.2. The Ontario manufacturing index has quite frequently slightly exceeded the corresponding figure for Quebec, the second great manufacturing province, but in the last three years this ascendancy has disappeared, although the differences in the averages for the two provinces were not very marked. The Ontario mean in 1940 was fractionally above that for the Dominion as a whole.

Employment in the pulp and paper, lumber, textile, iron and steel and many other divisions averaged higher than in 1939. The Ontario index for iron and steel was higher than in any other of the economic areas, being also substantially above that for Canada as a unit. The index for iron and steel averaged 143.4, as compared with 107.2 in 1939; in 1929, the previous maximum, it had stood at 130.5, while the low figure was 58.3, indicated in 1933.

Operations in logging camps were brisker throughout 1940, the index, at 131.2, being higher than in 1939 or 1938, although it was not equal to that of 1937, the peak year; it was also considerably below the figure for Canada as a whole. Employment in mining was at its twenty-year maximum, the index averaging 289.7, as compared with 278.3 in 1939, the previous high. The extraction of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued to afford an unusually large volume of employment, although there was some curtailment in prospecting and development work. The number having employment in transportation and communications was greater than in 1933.

Construction was also rather more active, the building trades showing most improvement, while employment on the highways declined, in accordance with the decision to postpone until after the war, work which is not essential. Services and trade, despite a falling-off in the tourist trade, were brisker than in 1939; the level of employment in these two divisions was substantially above the average for all industries.

Prairie Provinces.

On the whole, industrial employment in each of the Prairie Provinces was more active than in 1939, there being gains of 6.4 p.c.; 1.5 p.c.; and 7.9 p.c. in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively. The index for the Prairies averaged 109.0; while this was the highest since 1951, it was considerably below the Dominion average of 124.2. The increase over 1939 shown in the Prairie Provinces, (5.8 p.c.), was also smaller than the advance in Canada as a whole.

The 1,718 employers furnishing data in these Provinces had an average staff of 142,620 persons during the year, while in the preceding twelve months, the 1,662 co-operating firms had an average of 133,716 workers. In 1940, 45½ p.c. of the total number on the reported payrolls was employed in Manitoba, 21.1 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 33.4 p.c. in Alberta; these proportions may be compared with those of 44.9 p.c., 22.1 p.c. and 33.0 p.c. in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, respectively, in 1939.

Activity in manufacturing in the Prairie area was at its highest point in any year since 1929, although the level of employment was below the general level indicated in the Dominion. There were nevertheless important advances in the lumber, textile, iron and steel and other divisions. In the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, transportation, services and trade were brisker than for several years. Construction showed little change on the whole, the index standing at 84.7, compared with 84.0 in 1939.

British Columbia.

The 1,255 establishments making returns in British Columbia employed in 1940 an average working force of 100,212 men and women, while in the preceding year, an average staff of 93,745 was reported by 1,185 employers; the mean index was 113.3, as compared with 107.5 in 1939. Employment was in a rather greater volume in 1940 than in any earlier year of the record.

At the beginning of January, there was an unusually large seasonal decline, which resulted in a slightly lower index than at Jan. 1, 1939. This was followed by an upswing in industrial activity extending over nine months. In this period of expansion, some 26,500 persons were added to the working forces of the co-operating firms, an increase which exceeded that reported in any previous year for which data are available. While employment was seasonally reduced at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1940, the index at the latter date was nevertheless considerably higher than at the opening of the year, showing a gain of 26.6 p.c., which compared favourably with the increase of just under 20 p.c. reported in the Dominion as a whole in the same period. The index in British Columbia at Dec. 1, (123.6), was 12.4 p.c. above that indicated at the same date in 1939, being also considerably higher than in any other December of the record.

Manufacturing, in practically all its branches, showed greater activity than in preceding years, but the annual index, at 129.1, was slightly below the Dominion figure. In the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other divisions, the indexes in this province were at their all-time peaks. Logging and communications reported much the same volume of employment as in 1939. Mining was not quite so active. Transportation and construction were also quieter, while improvement was indicated in services and trade.

Index Numbers by Economic Areas.

Monthly index numbers by provinces are shown for the last three years in Table 1, which also gives annual averages for the economic areas since 1926. The course of employment in the five economic areas in recent years is depicted in Chart 3, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

5.- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

In the eight leading industrial cities for which statistics are segregated, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, employment advanced substantially during 1940, as would be expected in view of the considerable concentration^{1/} of manufacturing activities in the more populous areas. Their gains over 1939 ranged from 5.7 p.c. in Quebec and 7.6 p.c. in Winnipeg, to 20 p.c. in Hamilton and 20.8 p.c. in Windsor. The general increase in the cities was 10.3 p.c., as compared with a gain of 7.8 p.c. in other parts of Canada, while the increase in the Dominion as a whole was nine p.c. Nevertheless, the composite index for the eight leading cities, at 118.9, was below that for other parts of Canada, being also lower than the general index for the Dominion; the discrepancy, however, was the smallest since 1933. Prior to that, the index number for the eight leading cities as a whole was slightly above the Canada figure.

The fact that industrial activity in the eight cities has in recent years lagged behind that in the Dominion as a whole has been mentioned in previous annual reviews of employment, but is of sufficient importance to warrant reiteration, being closely associated with the incidence of unemployment. The three factors mainly contributing to this situation may again be stated as follows: - (1) the higher-than-average level of industrial activity prevailing in the industries which are normally carried on in rural areas, such as logging, mining and food canning; road construction and maintenance has in recent years also entered the picture to an important extent. (2) The unemployment relief projects which during the 1930's, were undertaken on a greater or lesser scale, and in many cases outside the municipalities, notably work on the highways. (3) The tendency of industry to move from the larger to the smaller centres, where taxation and wages are frequently lower.

The greater rate of increase during 1940 in the eight cities than elsewhere, was largely due to the existence of plant and equipment which could be readily adapted to war-time production, as well as to the concentration of more or less skilled labour in the larger centres; for example, 56.1 p.c. of the total number on the payroll of the co-operating iron and steel manufacturers at Dec. 1

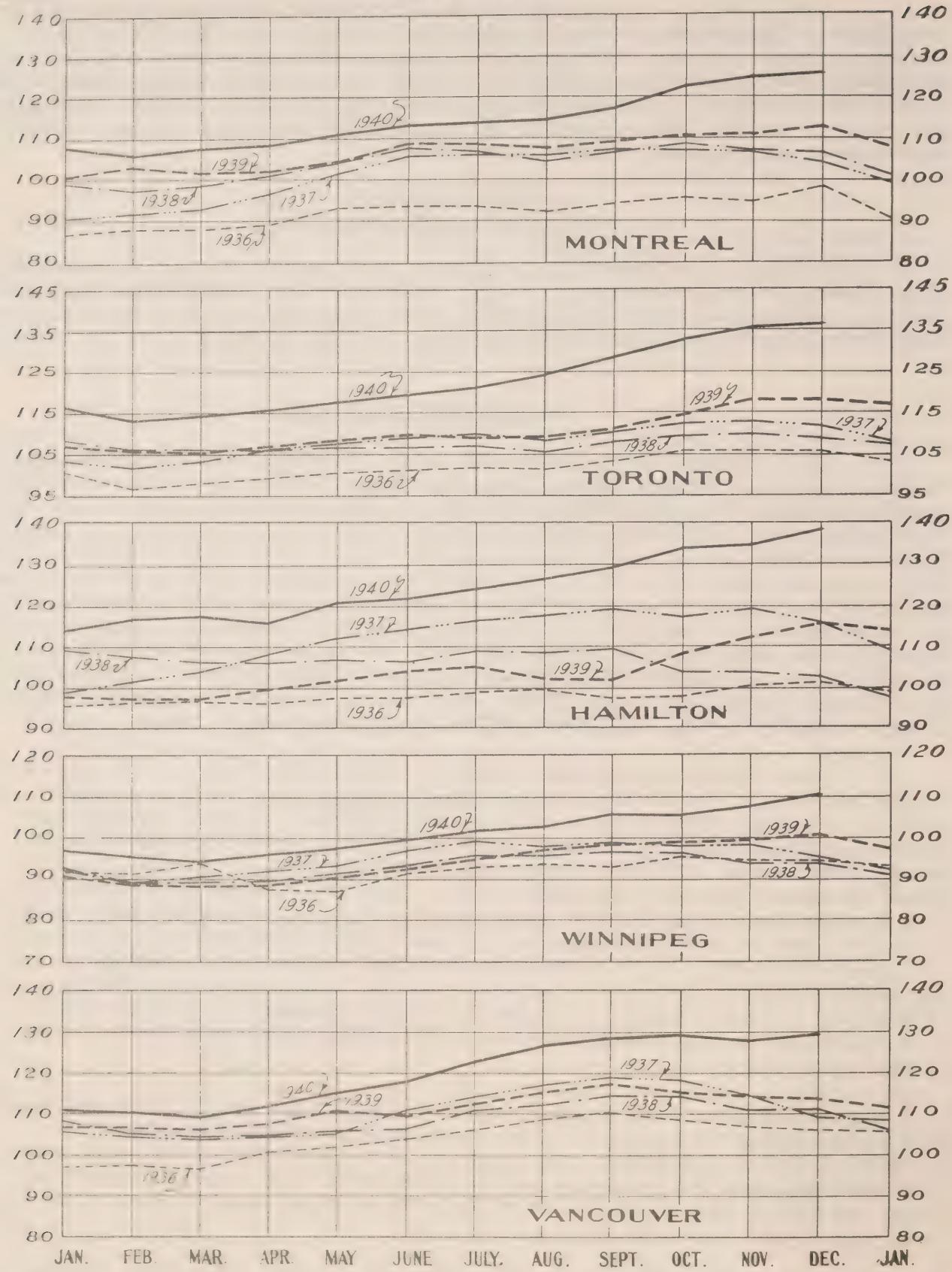
1/ In 1940, just under 50 p.c. of all employees reported by factories belonged to these eight centres.

Chart 5

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES

1936 - 1940

1926:100



were reported by establishments in the eight municipalities above enumerated. This is probably an extreme example of concentration, but it has an important effect upon the prevailing level of activity in the cities, owing to the great demands made recently upon the heavy industries. In passing, it may be noted that a number of the war industries being established have been located in the smaller municipalities, no doubt with a view to the decentralization of industrial production, as well as for other practical reasons connected with the supply and housing of labour.

The following are the annual index numbers of employment in Canada, in the eight leading cities and in other parts of the Dominion since 1928:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8
1940	124.2	118.9	128.1

The table shows that while employment generally in the Dominion in 1940 was 4.4 p.c. above the all-time maximum of 1929, and in the smaller urban and rural areas was 7.7 p.c. higher, that in the eight leading cities as a unit has not yet reached the 1929 level.

On the whole, employment in manufacturing, communications, trade, services and construction in the larger cities in 1940 was not so active as in other parts of the Dominion, a continuation of the situation noted in immediately preceding years. The greatest difference in this respect was again in construction, whose index for the cities averaged 62.1, compared with the Canada figure of 80.7; in building, the figure stood at 64.7 in the eight cities, as against that of 83.5 in other sections of the Dominion. In transportation, however, employment in the cities has in recent years been in a more favourable position, the 1940 index, at 92.7, being a few points above the Canada index of 89.7.

Montreal.

The staffs of the 1,774 Montreal firms making returns averaged 178,519 persons, while the 1940 mean index, at 114.7, was higher than in any other year of the record except 1929, when it stood at 115.5. There were ten monthly increases in employment during 1940, a record equalled only by that in 1925 during the nineteen years for which statistics have been segregated for Montreal. In the latest period of expansion, some 33,000 men and women were added to the working forces of the employers whose statistics were tabulated; this was the largest increase ever indicated.

In 1939, there had been eight general increases, and these had been on a smaller scale; a personnel of 164,901 had been employed in that year by the 1,684 co-operating establishments. The index rose from 108.0 at Jan. 1, 1940, to 126.9 at the beginning of December, when activity was at its maximum in the period for which data are available.

Manufacturing on the whole showed improvement in many months, and was uniformly more active than in the same part of 1939. The index, at 125.6, was considerably above the average of 107.1 in the preceding twelve months, being also higher than in any earlier year of the record. In the past eight or ten years, the general level of manufacturing in Montreal has been lower than that for the province of Quebec, or for Canada as a whole.

There was improvement over 1939 in all branches of manufacturing, notably in food, textile, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel products. The index number in iron and steel was higher than in any other year except 1929, while those in the other industries enumerated were at the peak for the record.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, communications, transportation and trade reported greater activity; construction on the other hand, was quieter than in either 1938 or 1939. This curtailment was mainly due to a smaller programme of unemployment relief work.

Quebec.

Employment in Quebec City during 1940 showed only three general declines, which were in the winter months. From the low to the high point of industrial activity, the index rose by nearly 32 points, to 149.0 at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1; this was the maximum figure so far recorded, while the average for 1940, at 126.4, also exceeded that for any other year. The staffs of the 213 employers furnishing data averaged 17,569, as compared with the average of 16,714 reported by 209 firms in 1939.

Manufacturing establishments generally afforded more employment in 1940, the annual index standing at 134.3, as against 106.9 in the preceding year; leather plants were not so busy but other branches reported much larger working forces. Employment in transportation and construction was quiet.

Toronto.

Advances were recorded during ten months of 1940, with the result that the index at the close of the year was nearly twenty points higher than it had been at the beginning; the annual figure was the maximum so far reached. The employees of the 1,803 establishments co-operating during 1940 averaged 159,234, while in the preceding twelve months, the average staff of the 1,729 reporting employers was 140,565.

The manufacturing division showed an important advance, the average index, at 126.0, being many points above the 1939 figure of 108.9; it was also higher than in any other year for which data are available. The 1940 mean in this city was fractionally above that in Montreal; in these centres, the index of factory employment continued below that for the province in which the city is situated, and was also lower than in the Dominion as a whole. In Toronto, the food, textile, printing

and publishing and iron and steel industries were brisker, the greatest increase in employment being in the last-named, where the index rose by over 40 p.c. to 140.6, its all-time maximum. This figure was above that for iron and steel in the Dominion as a whole, although it was slightly below the Ontario index.

Transportation, communications, construction and trade reported improvement over 1939; the situation in transportation was more favourable than in any other year since 1931, while construction was brisker than in other years since 1932. The index in trade reached a new peak in 1940, when it averaged 138.1; it was, however, a few points below the figure for Canada as a whole.

Ottawa.

There were advances in industrial employment in Ottawa during eight months of last year, two more than in 1939, when the average index, at 108.4, was 10.7 points lower than that of 119.1 in the year under review. Manufacturing reported greater employment in all divisions. Trade showed further improvement, the index reaching a new high level at 149.4, a figure slightly above the Dominion average. Construction was also brisker. An average payroll of 16,181 workers was employed by the 234 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1939 average of 14,702, reported by 226 employers.

In addition to the employees of these firms, the Dominion Government employed in Ottawa 14,045 men and women at Mar. 31, 1940, compared with 11,848 at the same date in 1939; the latest figure is subject to revision. Under continued pressure of war work, these numbers have probably shown a further increase in recent months.

Hamilton.

Industrial activity in Hamilton during 1940 displayed marked expansion, which was largely associated with the war effort; the result was a higher level of employment than in any other year of the record, except 1929. The 1940 mean index was 124.4, as compared with 103.7 in 1939, 112.1 in 1937, and 128.4 in 1929, the year of maximum activity. The 383 co-operating establishments employed an average working force of 40,591 persons; in 1939, 325 employers reported 33,680 workers, on the average.

Showing an almost continuously upward movement during the twelve months, manufacturing in this city generally afforded more employment than in any other year for which statistics are available. On the whole, all branches reported heightened activity; the largest advances were in iron and steel and electrical apparatus, while textile factories were also very busy. The index of factory employment was 127.2 in 1940, compared with 103.9 in 1939, an improvement which exceeded that shown in the Dominion as a whole in the similar comparison. As in most of the cities for which data are separately tabulated, construction in Hamilton was relatively dull, although the index averaged 71.8, or 16.6 points higher than in the preceding year; in 1932, however, the figure had been 122.9. Trade, on the whole, afforded more employment than in 1939, reflecting the high level of business activity prevailing in the city during 1940.

Windsor.

The index number of employment in Windsor averaged 161.2, and the recorded payrolls of the 194 co-operating firms averaged 22,293 workers in 1940, compared with the mean index of 133.4, and with 18,418 employees in 195 establishments reported during the preceding year. The previous peak year in the record was 1929, when the index was 153.2. Manufacturing showed general expansion during the year under review, the index averaging 179.1, or 33.6 points higher than in 1939. Automobile and other factories reported heightened activity in most months. In construction, the index stood at 48.4, as compared with 39.9 in the year before.

Winnipeg.

Although there was a considerable gain in Winnipeg during 1940, the general level of employment in that city continued lower than in any other of the municipal areas for which separate data are compiled. Nevertheless, business activity, as reflected in payroll figures, was the highest in the decade. The unfavourable agricultural situation in many recent years has particularly affected business conditions in Winnipeg, intensifying the ill-effects of the more general depression from which the other larger centres have also suffered.

During 1940, improvement was indicated in eight months, the same number of monthly increases as in the preceding year; the expansion, which was greater than that reported in any other year of the record, raised the index by 15.8 points to 110.2 at Dec. 1, 1940, its maximum since the latter part of 1930. The annual index, at 101.0, was also the highest average since that for 1930, but it was decidedly lower than the Dominion mean of 124.2.

The manufacturing division as a whole was more active during the year under review than in 1939, the index averaging 108.3, compared with 98.8 in the preceding twelve months; the latest figure was also the highest in ten years. There were advances in food, iron and steel and textile plants, while printing and publishing was not quite so brisk. Transportation, construction and trade reported heightened employment in Winnipeg, although they continued below the level in many other parts of the country. An average staff of 44,173 was employed by the 535 firms whose data were tabulated during the twelve months under review, compared with 40,799 employees in 520 establishments in 1939.

Vancouver.

Information was furnished by 547 employers in Vancouver with an average payroll of 40,646 workers in 1940, while in the preceding year, the means were 508 firms and 36,933 employees. The 1940 index averaged 120.2, being slightly higher than the previous maximum annual figure of 111.4 in 1939.

Manufacturing showed consistent improvement over 1939, the index, at 138.8, being over twenty points above that of the year before; these were the highest annual figures recorded in the period for which manufacturing indexes are available for Vancouver. The lumber trades were more active, and other branches of factory employment also reported a generally larger volume of employment than in earlier years of the record. Communications showed little general change; transportation on the whole was quieter, while construction, services and trade afforded more employment.

Index Numbers in Eight Leading Cities.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 4 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger centres during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

6. - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

1. MANUFACTURING.

Continuous expansion was shown in manufacturing from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1940, a record which is unique in the twenty years for which statistics are available; in 1939 there were ten monthly advances, also an unusually large number. During 1940, more than 136,000 men and women were added to the reported staffs, the gains being widely distributed, both geographically and industrially. The general index rose from 118.2 at Jan. 1, to an all-time maximum of 144.7 at the beginning of December, an increase of 22.4 p.c., which compared very favourably with the average gain of rather less than ten p.c. indicated from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1939.

The percentage advance in 1940 exceeds that indicated in any twelve months for which data are available, while the average index, at 131.3, was not only higher than any other annual average, but was considerably above the figure for any month in the period, 1921-1939, being, indeed, also higher than in any of the first seven months of the year under review. The latest average was 16.9 p.c. above the 1939 mean, exceeding by 12.1 p.c. the previous, all-time maximum of 117.1 in 1929.

The following shows the percentage that the index for each month of the year under review constituted of the corresponding figure in 1939:-

1940, Jan. 1	113.3	May 1	116.0	Sept. 1	120.0
Feb. 1	113.7	June 1	116.0	Oct. 1	120.1
Mar. 1	114.6	July 1	117.1	Nov. 1	118.4
Apr. 1	115.2	Aug. 1	119.1	Dec. 1	118.4

1940 Average

116.9

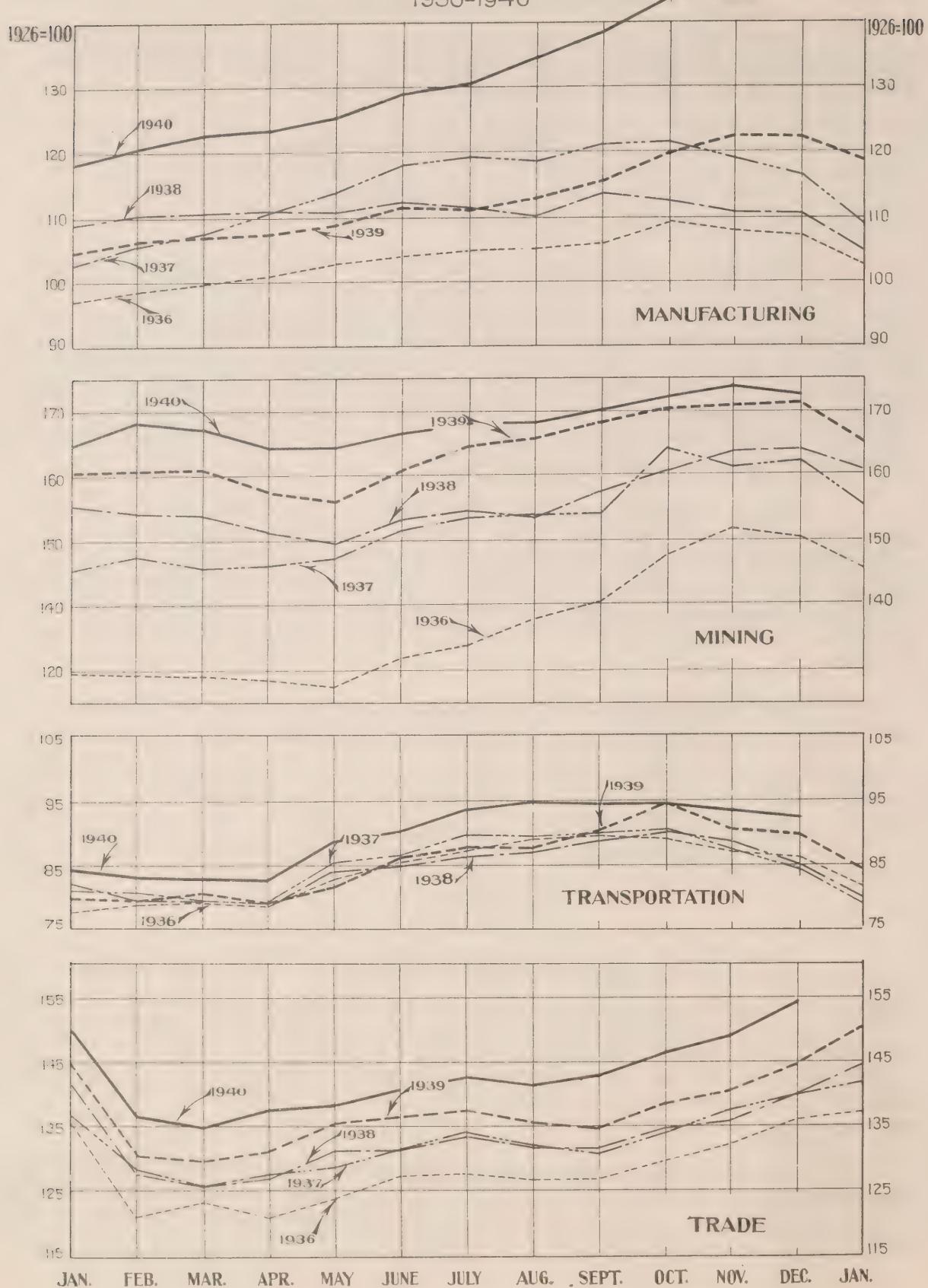
According to this table, the rate of improvement in 1940 over the same month of 1939 rose steadily from January to October. The first reaction of the manufacturing industries to war-time demands became evident in the late autumn of 1939, when particularly marked expansion had been shown; the increases at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1940, over the same months of 1939 were therefore rather smaller than those indicated in the comparison with the months preceding the outbreak of hostilities. Nevertheless, the increases shown in the last two reports over the corresponding periods in 1939, were above the average for the year.

The following table contains the annual index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the last twenty years, based on 1921 as 100; the favourable position of the 1940 average is emphasized by the comparison with the figures for other years for which statistics are available:-

Chart 6.

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1936-1940



1921	....	87.7	1926	....	99.6 ^{1/}	1931	....	95.3	1936	....	103.4
1922	....	88.3	1927	....	103.4	1932	....	84.4	1937	....	114.4
1923	....	96.6	1928	....	110.1	1933	....	80.9	1938	....	111.0
1924	....	92.4	1929	....	117.1	1934	....	90.2	1939	....	112.3
1925	....	93.0	1930	....	109.0	1935	....	97.1	1940	....	131.3

In 1940, returns were tabulated from 6,643 manufacturers employing, on the average, 675,083 operatives, as compared with the mean of 574,602 reported by the 6,372 establishments making returns in 1939. The average staff of the manufacturers reporting in 1940 was 101.6, compared with that of just over 90 in the preceding year, the average employees in 1940 ranged from 94 in January to almost 110 in December.

In regard to many of the various industrial groups, it should be pointed out that the lines ordinarily produced may have altered, or may have been added to, as a result of war time demands on industry. Where such cases are known to the Bureau, efforts have been made to include the employees on the new products in the appropriate industrial classification, but there are undoubtedly many cases where the information necessary for the re-coding is lacking. In other cases, the employers are unable to segregate the staffs working on the new products from those employed on the more usual classes of commodities. These qualifications apply more particularly to the manufacturing industries.

Index numbers for some 43 divisions and sub-divisions of manufacturing are given for the last three years in table 4 at the end of this report, while Chart 5 shows the course of employment in manufacturing as a whole since 1925, curves being plotted for both the crude and the seasonally adjusted indexes. Other charts depict the fluctuations in manufacturing in relation to those of other industries, and in certain branches of manufacturing in relation to manufacturing as a whole.

Animal Products - Bibles.—Employment in this group showed advances during eight months of 1940, the index rising from its minimum of 131.3 at Mar. 1 to 174.9 at the maximum at the beginning of September; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had extended over five months, and employment had not then attained so high a level. The mean index in the animal food group averaged 150.4 in 1940, compared with 159.0 in 1939. Fish preserving, meat-packing and dairying plants were active. The payrolls of the 324 employers furnishing statistics averaged 29,436 workers, varying between 25,495 at Mar. 1 and 34,318 at the beginning of September; in the year before, 316 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 26,964 persons.

Leather and Products.—Leather factories, on the whole, afforded more employment during the year under review than in 1939, or any earlier year for which information is available. An average staff of 24,759 employees was recorded by the 340 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 120.6, as compared with 113.4 in 1939. Footwear factories in most months of the year under review were decidedly more active, employment averaging considerably higher; there were also gains in tanneries and in the production of other leather goods.

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

Lumber Products.— The advances indicated in the lumber trades during eight months of 1940 were on a much larger scale than in 1939; although the declines in the remaining months were also more pronounced, employment was on the whole at a higher level, the index averaging 93.9, compared with 82.6 in 1939. The latest figure is the highest since 1929. The payrolls of the 975 firms furnishing data, ranged between 41,920 persons at the beginning of January, and 58,252 at Oct. 1, averaging 50,774 in the twelve months, as compared with the 1939 mean of 44,351 persons employed in 927 establishments. Rough and dressed lumber mills, responding to a greater demand for their products at home and abroad, were generally brisker than in any of the preceding ten years. In furniture plants, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, while other lumber-using establishments, notably ship-yards, were decidedly active.

Musical Instruments.— Employment in musical instruments factories was brisker than in any other year since 1930, according to statements from 36 firms whose staffs averaged 1,853; this was an increase of 408 over the preceding twelve months. The mean index stood at 65.0 in 1940, compared with 50.6 in 1939. While the production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which continues to be seriously affected by the popularity of radios, it is probable that certain other products, in addition to musical instruments, are now being manufactured in such plants.

Plant Products, Edible.— The preparation of vegetable food products generally afforded more employment than in any preceding year, sugar refineries, bakeries and chocolate and confectionery factories, canneries, flour and cereal mills and other classes indicating a higher level of activity. An average working force of 40,012 persons was employed by the 550 co-operating establishments, whose personnel ranged in number from 35,160 at Apr. 1, to 52,824 at the beginning of October. The mean index in the edible plant products group was 130.3, several points higher than its previous maximum of 122.8 in 1939.

Pulp and paper.— The pulp and paper group as a whole experienced widespread improvement during 1940, mainly in pulp and paper mills, but also in the printing and publishing and paper products divisions. There were additions to the staffs in seven months as compared with an expansion period of eight months in 1939; the number then taken on, however, was smaller. The staffs of the 717 employers making returns averaged 72,264, and the index 116.4, as compared with the mean index of 108.2 in the preceding year, when 700 plants had reported 67,076 men and women. Of the 1940 aggregate, 32,562 employees were classified in the manufacture of pulp and paper, 11,404 in paper products and 28,208 in printing and publishing establishments.

Rubber Products.— Activity in rubber factories showed a considerable advance over 1939, when employment was, in turn, at a higher level than in any other year since 1930. The latest annual index stood at 112.2, as compared with 108.4 in 1939. The payrolls of the 53 establishments supplying information during 1940 averaged 14,030, ranging between 13,429 workers at June 1, and 15,005 at the beginning of November; in the preceding year, the employees had averaged 13,546, and the number of returns tabulated monthly, 54.

Textile Products.— The textile industries gained in many months of 1940, resulting in a new all-time maximum of employment. The index stood at 144.1,

many points above the 1939 figure of 121.5; it was also higher than the previous peak figure of 125.6 in 1937.

An average staff of 125,380 was employed by the co-operating manufacturers, who numbered 1,227; in 1939, some 1,161 firms provided work for an average of 105,616 men and women. The employees reported in the year under review increased from 114,906 at Jan. 1, to 132,901 at Nov. 1. The cotton, woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, garment and personal furnishings and other branches of this group showed greater activity than in preceding years, while the upward movement extended to all five economic areas.

Tobacco.- Statements were compiled from 47 firms, whose working forces averaged 10,408 persons in 1940, when the mean index was 126.1. Tobacco factories were brisker during most months, and generally afforded more employment than in any earlier year for which data are available. The 1939 index had been 114.6.

Beverages.- According to information from 149 manufacturers, a high level of activity was maintained in the beverage industries; their staffs averaged 9,823 in 1940, while the index, at 179.0, was a few points above the 1939 figure of 172.0.

Chemical and Allied Products.- In response to war-time demands, employment in the chemical group rose to unprecedented heights. The 1940 indexes averaged 197.3, as compared with 161.9 in 1939, the previous maximum. An average staff of 25,433 was reported by the 324 establishments whose statistics were tabulated. In the preceding year, the 301 co-operating firms had a working force of 18,873 men and women, on the average.

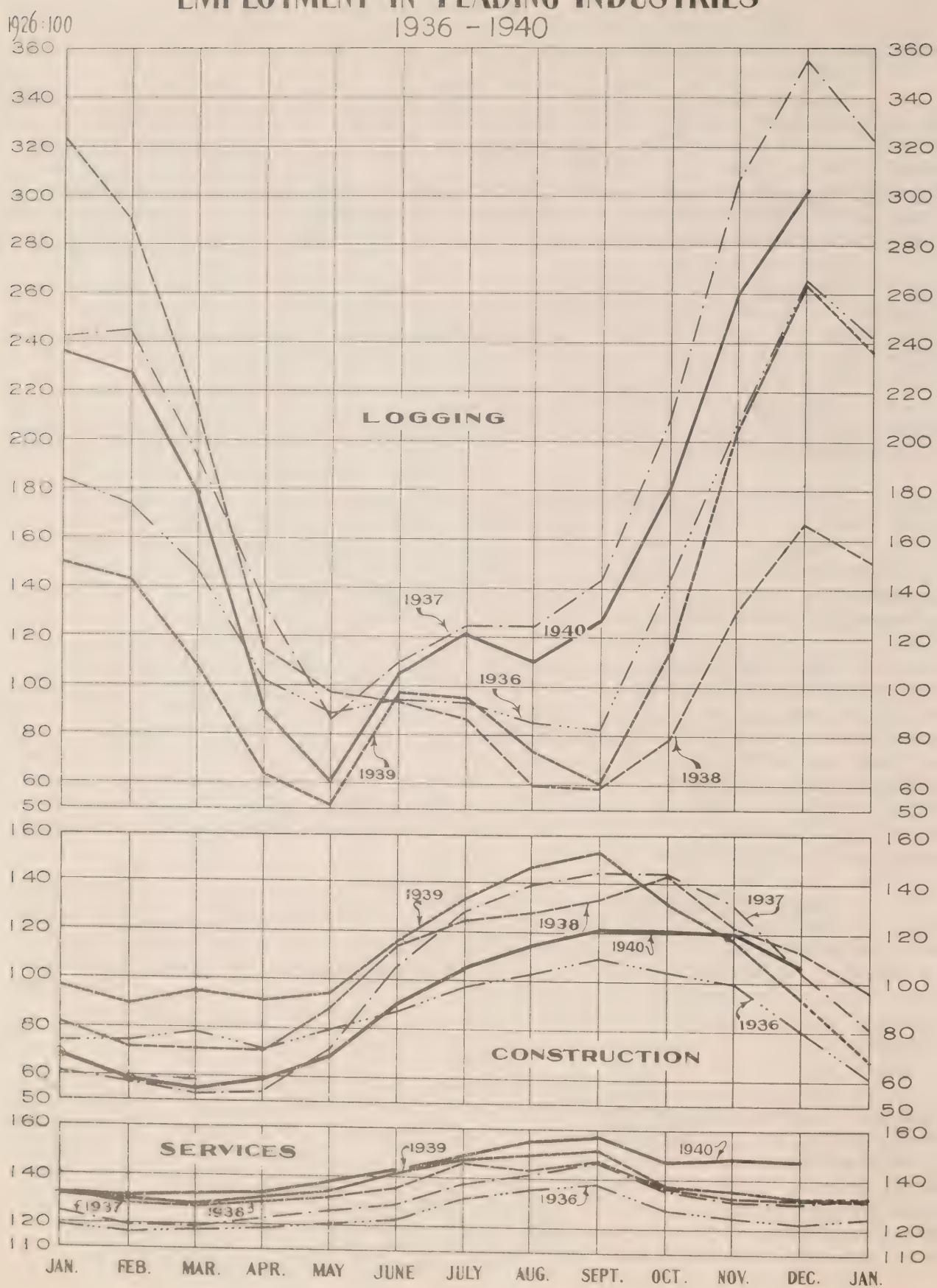
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- These industries reported somewhat greater activity in 1940 than in any preceding year since 1931. The average index was 101.0, many points higher than the 1939 figure of 88.3. To show the variation experienced by this group in recent years, it may be stated that at the 1933 low, the index was only 55.6, while in 1929, the year of maximum activity, it had stood at 126.2. For the twelve months under review, 221 factories recorded an average payroll of 11,429 persons, ranging from 9,357 at Mar. 1, 1940, to 13,050 at the beginning of November. The 218 firms making returns in the preceding year had an average of 9,895 employees.

Electric Light and Power.- The number reported as engaged about electric light and power plants was between four and five p.c. greater in 1940 than in 1939, when the index averaged 132.8, as compared with 139.2 in the year under review. The aggregate staffs of the 103 co-operating stations averaged 17,666; in 1939, 100 central electric plants reported 16,819 employees, on the average. Intensification of general industrial activity has had a beneficial effect upon these utilities.

Electrical Apparatus.- Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the manufacturers producing radios and equipment, was, on the whole, in greater volume than in any other year of the record except 1930. In the last quarter, the index reached new, all-time peaks; at Dec. 1, it was 178.0, nearly 28 p.c. above the 1940 low figure, reported early in the year. The 127 firms making returns had, on the average, 30,923 workers, and the mean index was 153.5, as compared with 125 employers of 17,674 persons, and an annual index of 130.4 in 1939. The 1930 mean had been 157.1.

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES

1936 - 1940



Iron and Steel Products. - The employment afforded by iron and steel works increased uninterruptedly from the first of January to the end of the year, there being monthly increases ranging between 1.4 p.c. and 5.7 p.c. By Dec. 1, the index had risen to 158.5, showing the unprecedented gain of 44.1 p.c. over the first of the year. The annual average in 1940 was 129.0. This was considerably higher than the mean of 97.6 in the preceding year, and also exceeded the previous maximum index of 125.2 in 1929, while the figure for Dec. 1, 1940, already stated as 158.5, was decidedly above the 1929 peak of 137.6 at May 1.

The aggregate working force of the 951 iron and steel plants co-operating during the year under review averaged 170,553 persons; in 1939, the mean of the 922 reporting establishments was 127,738. The labour force per establishment, standing at 210 at Dec. 1, averaged 179 in 1940, as compared with 139 in the preceding year.

All branches of iron and steel showed important and almost continuous expansion in 1940, the rate of improvement being accelerated as the war effort gained momentum. The increases in the plants turning out vehicles for use on land, sea and air were particularly noteworthy. The crude, rolled and forged, general machinery, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and many other lines also indicated impressive gains in the year under review, which saw the establishment of many all-time high levels of employment in the heavy industries.

Non Ferrous Metal Products. - Employment generally in this division was extremely active as compared with earlier years of the record; the index averaged 188.3, as compared with the previous maximum of 158.1 in 1939. The reported employees numbered 29,908, on the average, and were engaged in 201 factories, as compared with the 1939 mean of 24,879 workers in 188 plants. Additions to staffs were recorded in ten months of last year, when the index rose uninterruptedly from its minimum of 165.2 at Feb. 1, to its peak of 218.9 at Dec. 1; in 1939, the range had been just over eighteen points to the high of 169.2 at Dec. 1. The smelting and refining and the aluminum and other base metal industries showed marked increases in the year under review.

Non Metallic Mineral Products. - There were gains in seven months of 1940, when the index averaged 170.6, or nine p.c. higher than that of 156.5 in the preceding year. Statements were received monthly from 93 firms, whose staffs included 13,508 persons; in 1939, the average had been 12,547 employees, in 100 establishments. Oil refineries continued active during 1940, and improvement was also shown in other branches of the non-metallic mineral division.

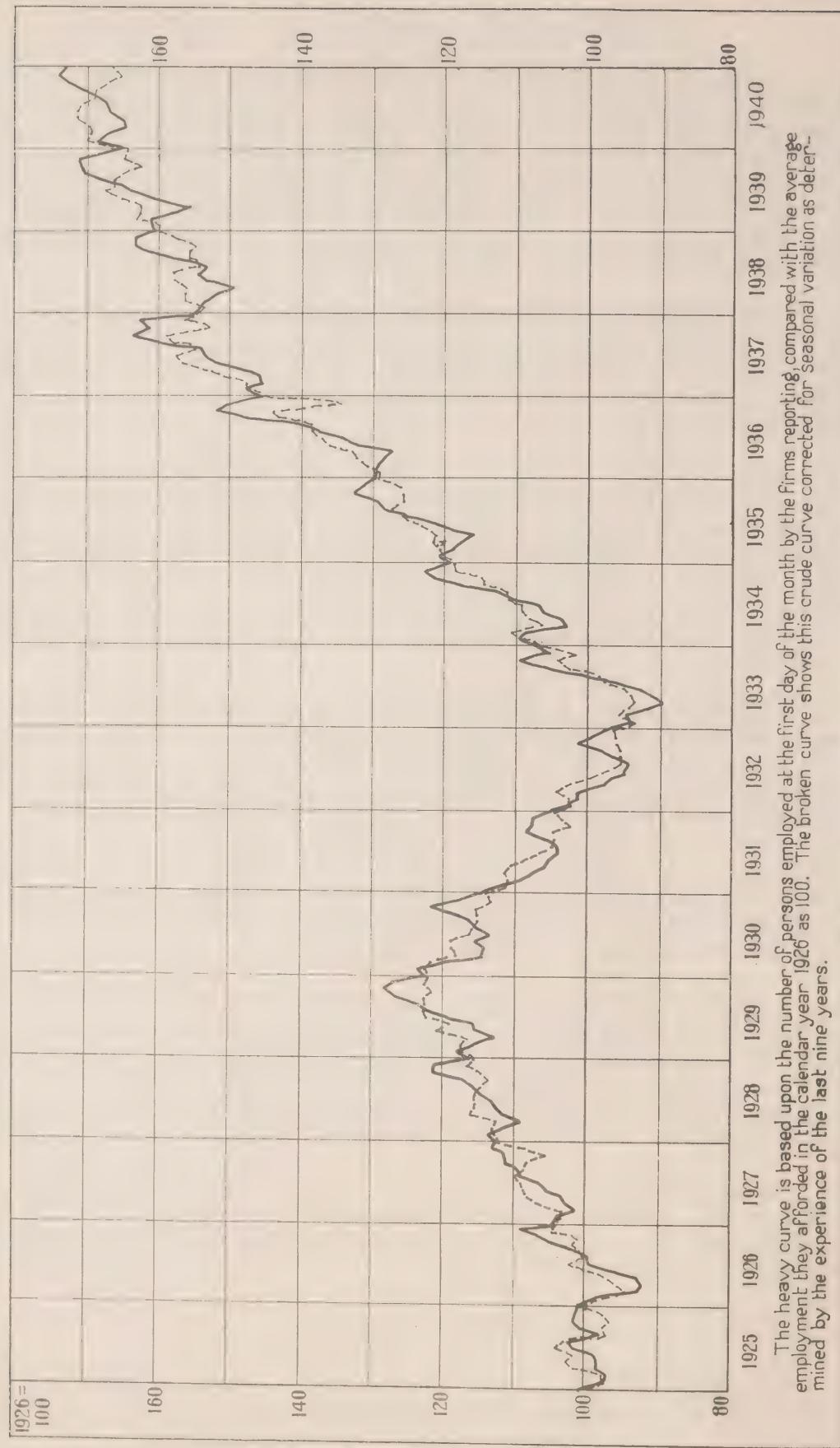
Other Manufacturing Industries. - For factories, on the whole, afforded more employment, the 1940 index averaging 114.1, as against 100.1 in the preceding year. The production of miscellaneous manufactured products also showed a further advance; the index stood at 153.6, or 7.7 p.c. higher than in the preceding year.

2. - LOGGING.

Logging was more active than in 1939, or any previous year for which statistics are available except 1937, when the index, at 169.5, was many points higher than the latest figure of 166.9. The usual seasonal losses were indicated in the first few months of the year under review, and, following brief activity

Chart 8

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS
1925 TO 1940



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

during the river driving seasons, there was a further decline at mid-summer. From Aug. 1, however, there were pronounced increases in the numbers employed in bush work, the Dec. 1 index, at 303.6, having been exceeded only in three months of the winter of 1937-38.

There was no general change as compared with 1939 in British Columbia, but elsewhere the averages were decidedly higher. The working force of the 416 logging firms throughout the Dominion, furnishing data during 1940 averaged 49,278; the reported payrolls varied between 21,031 at June 1 and 89,980 at the first of December. In 1939, the 382 employers co-operating had an average of 34,814 men on their payrolls.

In previous issues, the difficulty of collecting statistics covering bush operations has been mentioned; this is due to the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, from whom in many cases it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment. Nevertheless, the size of the sample in logging is probably greater than in previous years.

3. - MINING.

The trend in mining as a whole was upward in eight months of 1940, when employment was in a rather greater volume than in 1939, the previous maximum for this record; the annual index was 168.4, compared with 165.8 in the preceding year.

In coal mining, the index averaged 91.3, or slightly above the 1939 figure of 89.3. The labour force of the 105 co-operating operators included 23,064 workers in 1940, as against a mean of 24,484 employees in 103 mines in the preceding year.

Employment in the extraction of metallic ores generally was greater than in 1939, or any other year for which statistics are available; the annual index, at 350.9, was a few points above the average of 345.7 in the preceding twelve months. The index varied between 342.4 at Jan. 1, and 354.9 at June 1. The staffs of the 210 reporting firms averaged 41,963 during the year under review, compared with 42,548 in 233 mines during 1939. War-time demands for both precious and base metals resulted in the maintenance of a high level of activity among producing mines; however, in a number of cases it was reported that prospecting and development operations were curtailed.

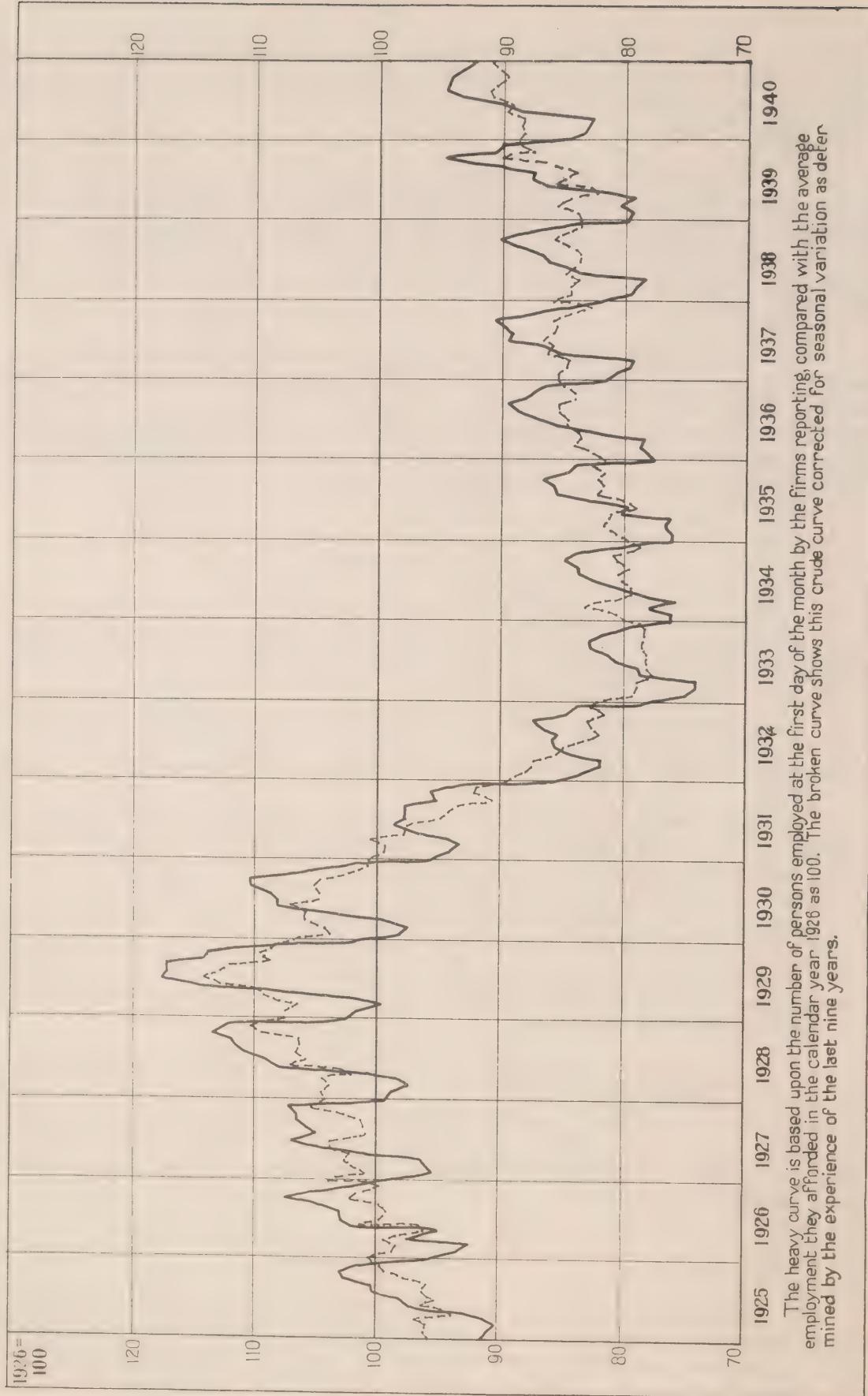
Non metallic minerals, other than coal, afforded more employment in 1940 than in any earlier year since 1920. The index averaged 142.6, or 5.1 p.c. above the 1939 figure of 135.7. An average payroll of 9,571 persons was employed during 1940 by the 103 co-operating firms, while those reporting in the preceding year had a mean of 9,052. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded a rather better situation.

4. TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation generally gained slightly as compared with 1939, and also showed moderate improvement over preceding years since 1931. The index averaged 89.7 in the twelve months under review, as compared with 85.6 in 1939. The transportation and storage companies whose returns were tabulated, employed on the

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1940



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

average, 109,071 workers, as compared with the mean of 103,640 reported by the 505 employers co-operating in the preceding year.

In the steam railway division, the index averaged 78.6, as compared with 74.9 in 1939. An average working force of 62,732 employees was indicated, compared with 59,629 in the year before.

Street railways and cartage and storage companies, to the number of 307 with an average staff of 30,814, afforded a greater volume of employment, the annual index being 133.0, as compared with 126.0 in the preceding year; the latest figure was the highest ever recorded. Shipping and stevedoring, on the whole, showed a slight increase from 1939. The mean index was 83.0, while the indicated employees averaged 15,524, varying between 11,277 persons at Feb. 1, and 18,328 at the beginning of September. The 1939 annual index was 81.1. A shortage of vessels resulting from war-time conditions retarded shipping operations in some months.

5.- COMMUNICATIONS.

The communications division was rather more active, the mean index being 87.2, compared with 84.4 in 1939. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 25,304 employees, of whom 17,588 were engaged on telephones and 5,716 on telegraphs. Both these classes were somewhat busier than in the preceding year, when the average employees numbered 22,541; of these, 17,086 were engaged in telephonic communications. When employment in these industries was at the maximum in 1929, the index number averaged 120.6. The difference is, of course, partly due to the growing use of mechanical instead of manual equipment in the telephone division, in which the decline from the peak is greater than in the telegraph group.

6.- CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

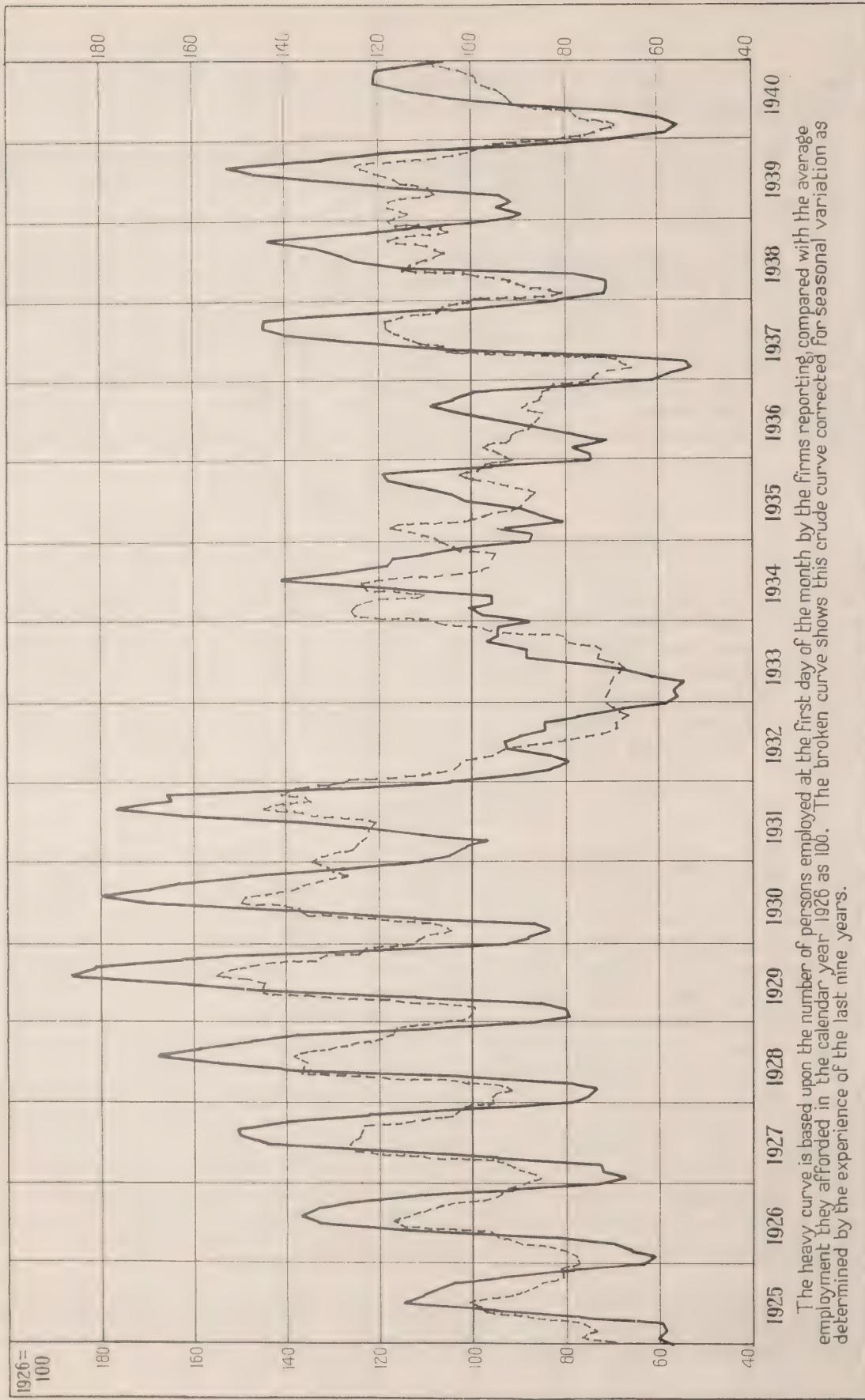
There were general advances in construction in six months of 1940, during which period approximately 79,500 workers were taken on by the co-operating contractors. In the preceding twelve months, increases had also been recorded on six occasions, and the number of persons then added to the reported payrolls had been about the same, but larger losses had been indicated in the final quarter of the year. Nevertheless, employment on the whole was quieter in 1940, due to curtailment in work on the highways, which in recent years has been undertaken to a large extent for the relief of unemployment.^{1/} In the year under review, the need for such projects very appreciably diminished, and as a matter of policy, it was decided to postpone until the end of the war all work which is not immediately necessary. Consequently, while there was a substantial increase in building work, and railway construction and maintenance was also brisker, the reduction in the numbers employed on roads resulted in a decline in the construction group as a whole. The index of employment averaged 90.7 in 1940, compared with 113.0 in 1939. The forces of the 1,312 co-operating construction firms aggregated 110,030 in the year under review, varying from 67,065 at Mar. 1, to 147,112 at the beginning of October.

Building construction gained in eight months in 1940, and throughout the year, was decidedly more active than in 1939. The mean index in the latest year, at 83.5, was many points above that of 62.1 in 1939; it was also the highest figure

^{1/} See footnote on page 4.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1940



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

recorded since 1931. The average number of persons employed by the 887 reporting contractors was 35,869. In 1939, 852 contractors had reported an average of 26,538 employees.

As already stated in connection with logging, there exists a marked tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have fewer than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish current data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly substantially in excess of that covered in these statistics. This has been a factor of particular importance in the last few years, when much of the considerable volume of work resulting from the National Housing Act and the Government Home Improvement Plan, being carried out by the smaller contractors, will not have been reflected in the monthly surveys of employment.

Road construction, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, generally afforded substantially less employment than in 1939; the reported pay-rolls averaged 46,899, ranging between 25,794 at Mar. 1 and 64,128 at the beginning of September. In 1939, the average had been 83,672. The 1940 indexes averaged 122.1, compared with 218.8 in 1939; the latest figure is the lowest since 1926.

As already stated, employment in railway construction and maintenance generally was more active than in the preceding year. The working forces averaged 27,265, as compared with 26,255 in 1939, when the number of reporting employers was four higher, at 33. The mean index was 68.3, while in 1939 it was 65.6. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of twenty years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

7.- SERVICES.

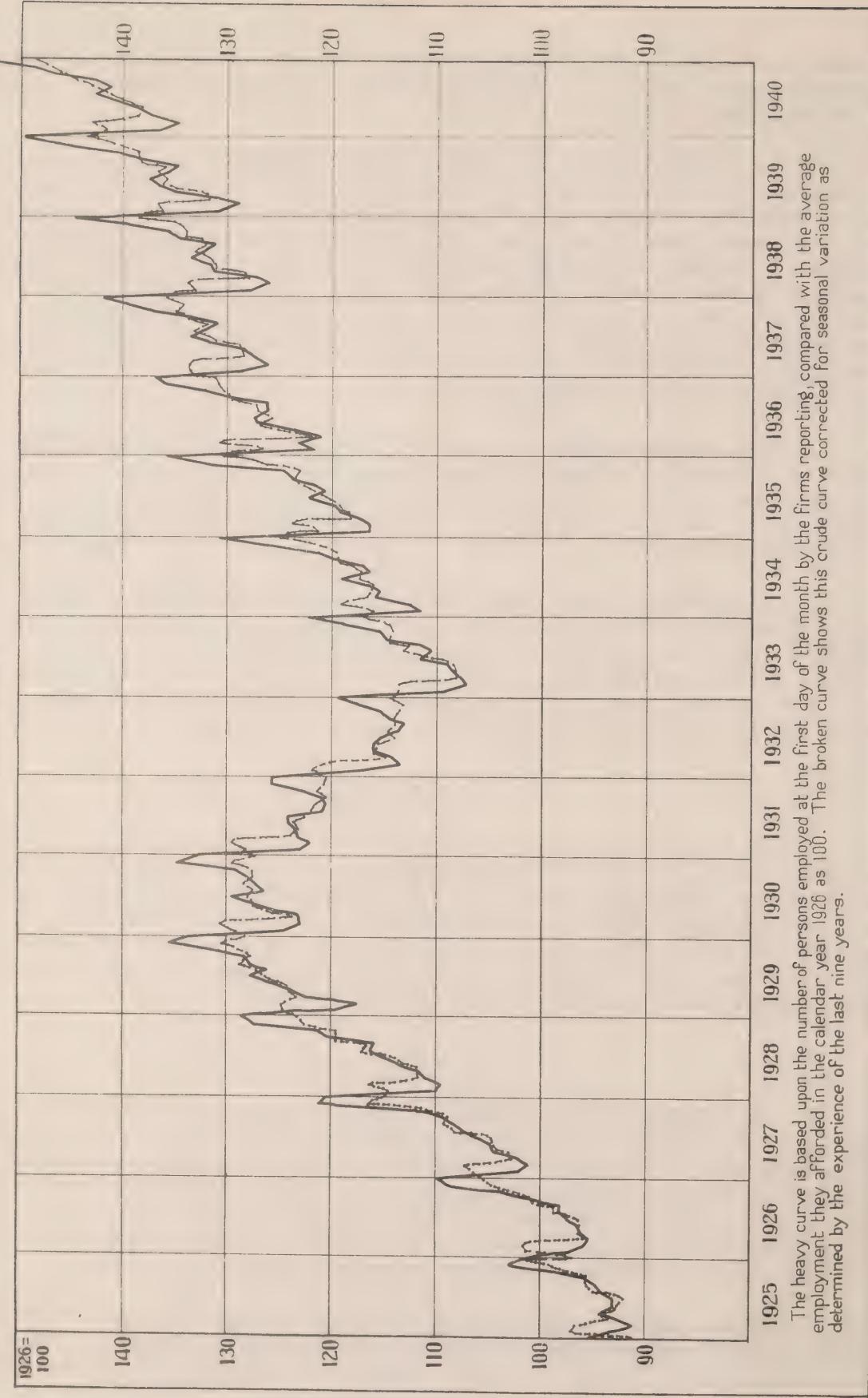
In the service division, monthly data were furnished by 598 firms, whose employees averaged 31,659. Expansion was shown during nine months, while the volume of employment each month was rather greater than in the same month of 1939. The index averaged 143.2 compared with 137.4 in the preceding year, the previous maximum. Despite a falling-off in the tourist trade, hotels and restaurants were slightly busier, on the whole, than in 1939, and laundering and dry-cleaning establishments also reported larger working forces.

8.- TRADE.

Employment in trade reached a new high level in 1940 in most parts of the Dominion, in response to the continued growth in the general population, as well as to the marked gain in industrial activity. There were general declines in the personnel of trading establishments in only three months of last year, when the index averaged 142.9, compared with 136.6 in 1939, the previous peak. The payrolls of the 2,108 firms co-operating in 1940 averaged 138,384 persons, while in the preceding year 127,624 employees had been reported by 1,983 firms.

Of the staffs inlichted in the trade group during the twelve months under review, 104,193 members were employed in retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses. In recent years, there has been a

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS
1925-1940



growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, a change in organization which has no doubt been a factor in raising the index of employment in trade to its present high level.

TABLE SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1926, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years, 1938-40, is shown in Table 4.1/ The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1 of the indicated years.

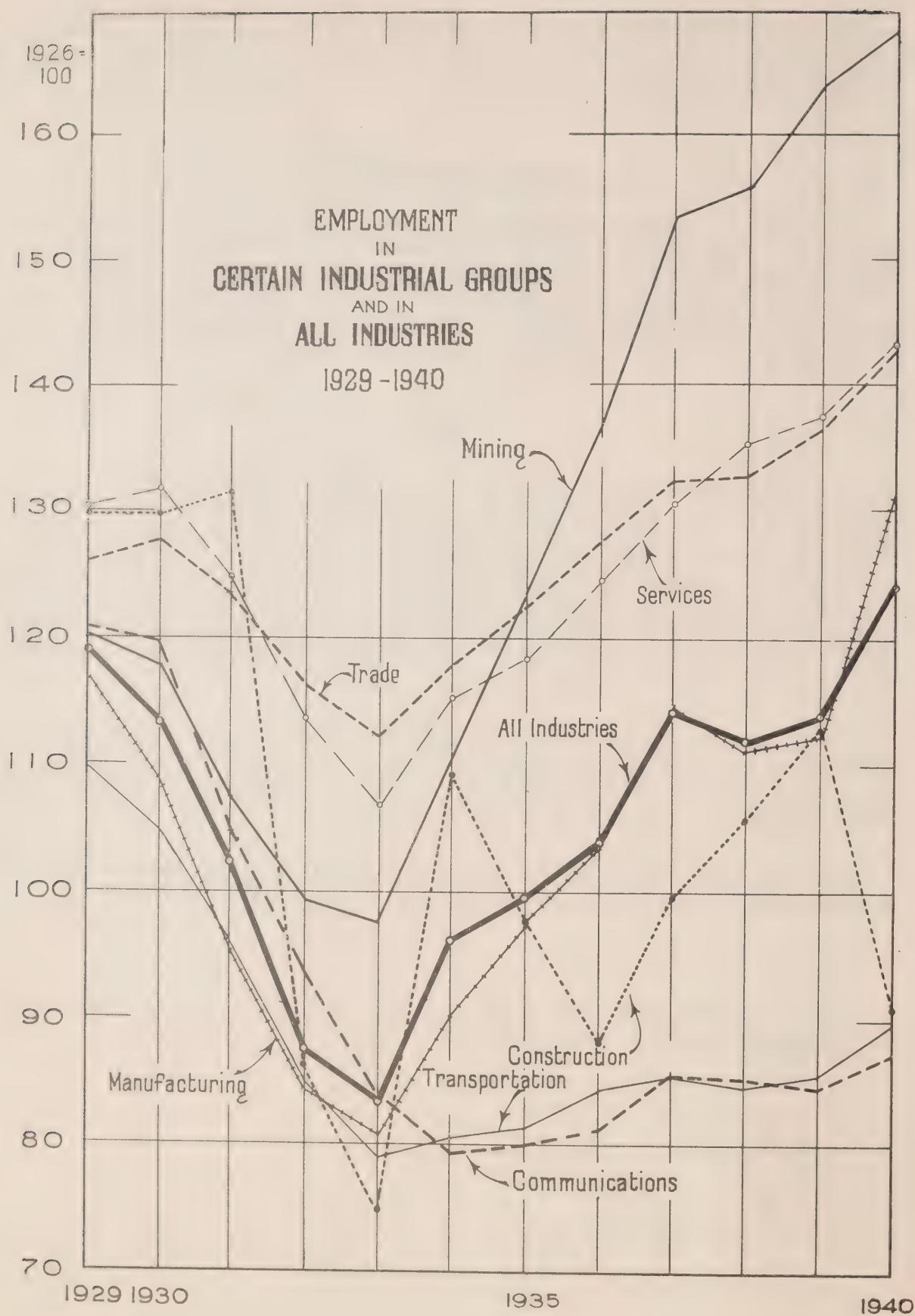
PART 2.

The following pages contain a discussion of the employment levels in certain industries, areas and cities, the comparisons having been brought up to date from the 1939 Annual. Another section deals with the general and provincial ratios between the population and the numbers employed by the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment; this has been extended by a similar comparison with the preliminary results of the National Registration of the adult population taken in August, 1940. Still another section reproduces from earlier Annuals comparisons of the level of employment in manufacturing and on steam railways in Canada and the United States.

Finally, appears a brief discussion of the proportions of the gainfully occupied to the general population in a number of countries; these comparisons are thought to have a timely interest in view of recent developments in world labour markets as a result of the war.

The last pages of the 1940 Annual Review contain tables of index numbers of employment in the Dominion for the provinces, cities, and industries.

1/ Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1937 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



7.- COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS
INDUSTRIES AND UNITS OF POPULATION.

1.- Industrial Comparisons For the Dominion.

The course of employment in seven of the leading industrial groups, in comparison with that in all industries, is depicted for the years since 1929 in Chart 12 reproduced from the 1938 annual. In the earlier part of this period, the curve for manufacturing was lower than that of general industrial employment, although the disparity in more recent years has diminished, it was not until 1940 that activity in manufacturing exceeded the all industries level. Employment in transportation has also been quieter in the twelve years depicted in the chart; this was partly a result of generally unfavourable crop and marketing conditions, and partly a result of the widespread depression in business which characterized most of the period. Activity in communications has also been below the all industries level, due both to the current situation and to the growing use of mechanical equipment.

The course of employment in construction, governed to some extent by unemployment relief works^{1/} in the years since 1931, has been erratic. From a particularly low level in 1933, the curve showed a sharply upward trend in 1934, thence declining until 1936, when it was considerably below the all industries position. While it rose to some extent in the next three years, the curve for construction did not reach the general level and in 1940, with the curtailment of unemployment relief works, it declined to a position only slightly above that of 1936; this was in spite of substantial improvement in building, in which operations were at their highest point since 1931.

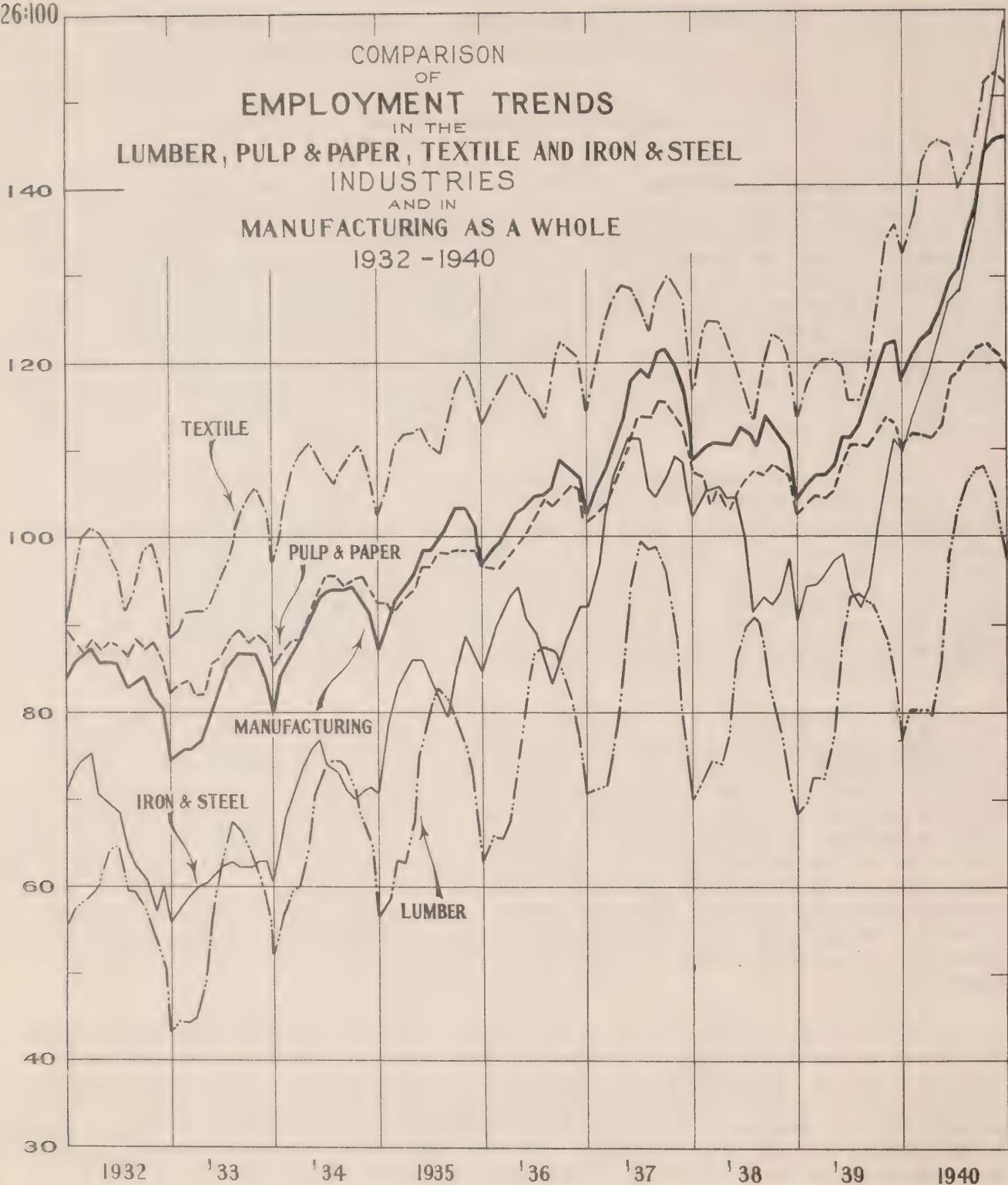
In the remaining main industrial groups, the level of employment has been consistently above the average. This favourable position has been particularly marked in mining, but trade and services have also shown a progressively better situation than any other group except mining. In many years, this has been due in part to the impetus given by the tourist trade, although this was not a factor of such importance in 1940; in general, it also reflects the growing importance of these divisions in the industrial distribution of the population, a development which has been revealed in successive censuses. On the whole, the employment figures for mining, trade and services not only exert a stabilizing effect upon the general volume of employment, but also have an important influence in raising it above the level of the manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications industries.

Chart 13 shows the course of employment in the last decade in four large divisions of manufacturing, in comparison with that in manufacturing as a whole; these are lumber, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel. The proportion that the employees reported in these industries constituted of the total number on the payrolls of all factories furnishing monthly employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics increased last year to 62 p.c. from 60 p.c. in 1939; the gain was due to a considerable extent to war-time demands for such products.

While employment in each of these divisions normally shows distinct seasonal trends, the fluctuations of that character are most violent in lumber mills. Over a period of some years the curve for the pulp and paper divisions, (which includes printing and publishing), has in general approximated more closely to the all-manufactures curve than any of the other three; this group, on the whole, is also

1/ See footnote on page 4.

1926:100



less subject to seasonal variation than the lumber, textile or iron and steel industry. The factors making for intensified activity in 1940 operated with greater force upon the last two than upon the lumber and paper and paper divisions, in which the movement, though favourable, were not so steeply upward during the period of expansion as those in the textile and iron and steel divisions. The latter appears in a particularly favourable position in this comparison, the more recent indexes having reached a level unequalled in any other year; the curve in the last quarter of 1940 was also above that for manufacturing as a whole, the first time since the early years of the record that such a situation has been indicated.

2. Industrial Comparisons Within the Five Economic Areas

Another phase of the situation is illustrated in Chart 14, which depicts for the years since 1925 the course of employment in manufacturing, transportation and trade, in the Dominion as a whole, and in the five economic areas.

The curves in manufactures are similar in their major movements; the correspondence is particularly interesting in view of the variations in the industrial distribution of the persons engaged in manufacturing from East to West. The general upswing to 1929 was succeeded by a recession that also was without interruption, until the depression in the Dominion and in four of the five economic areas reached its lowest level in 1935; in British Columbia, however, the minimum was in 1932.

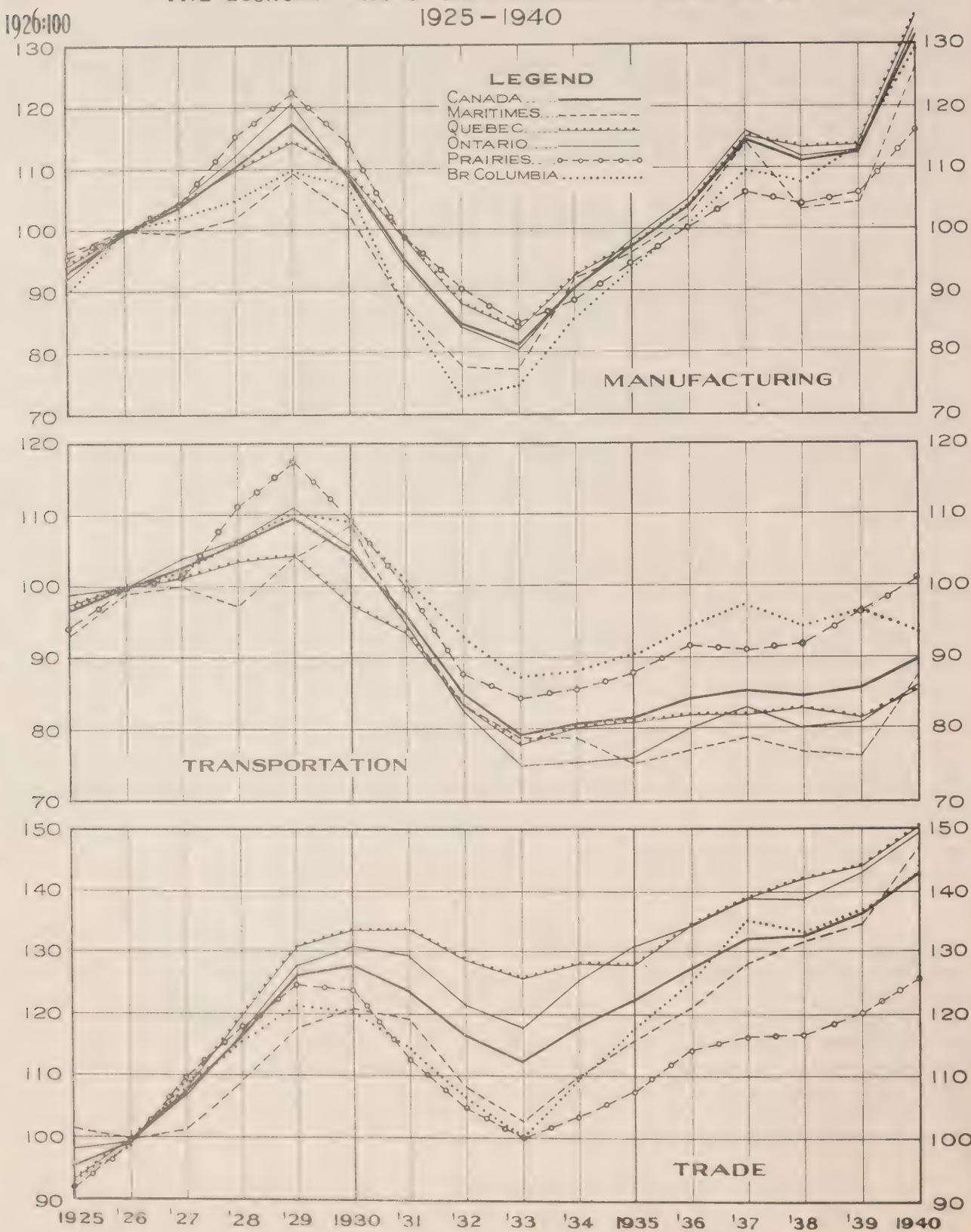
From its low point, manufacturing generally showed continuous recovery to 1937, when the second peak of industrial activity in the last sixteen years was indicated, rising again in 1940, and to the highest position on record. The curves for Quebec and Ontario last year were above the average; in British Columbia, the course of employment in manufacturing was close to the mean, while in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces the curves were lower, particularly that for the latter area.

The trends of employment in transportation in the various sections of Canada have also displayed a considerable similarity, although this is not quite so marked as in manufacturing. The curves for the Western areas have been persistently higher than those of the Dominion as a whole, and those for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario have been generally lower. In 1940, the movement in these areas, and in the Prairie Provinces, was upward, while that in British Columbia was unfavourable, partly as a result of war time shipping conditions.

The third part of Chart 14 depicts the situation in trading establishments. A number of factors combine to produce rather greater stability of employment in trade than in many other industries, notably the impracticability of temporarily suspending operations in stores during a dull period, as is frequently the practice in factories which are overstocked. The momentum gained in immediately preceding years carried employment in trade to a generally higher level in 1930 than in 1929; this was one of a very few industries to show such a condition. However, commencing with 1931, there was a slackening, which extended into 1938. Since then, the curve in trade has shown an almost continuously favourable movement in all five economic areas, resulting during 1940 in the highest level of employment yet recorded.

Since 1928, the curves of employment in trading establishments in Quebec and Ontario have been consistently above that for Canada as a whole, a favourable position which was maintained during 1940. Since 1937, this has also been true for

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
 IN THE
MANUFACTURING, TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE INDUSTRIES
 IN THE
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE
1925 - 1940



British Columbia, whose 1940 curve practically coincided with that for the Dominion. In the period since 1928, the rate of employment in trade in the Prairie Area has been lower than that for any other part of the Dominion, the disparity gradually increasing; in the main, this reflects the unsatisfactory agricultural and marketing conditions of recent years, together with the associated, slower growth in the general population of the Prairies than in other sections of the Dominion. It may also be pointed out that Quebec, whose curve of employment in trade has usually been highest, has shown population increases exceeding those indicated in any other part of Canada.

3.- Comparison of the Course of Employment in the Five Economic Areas and in the Dominion.

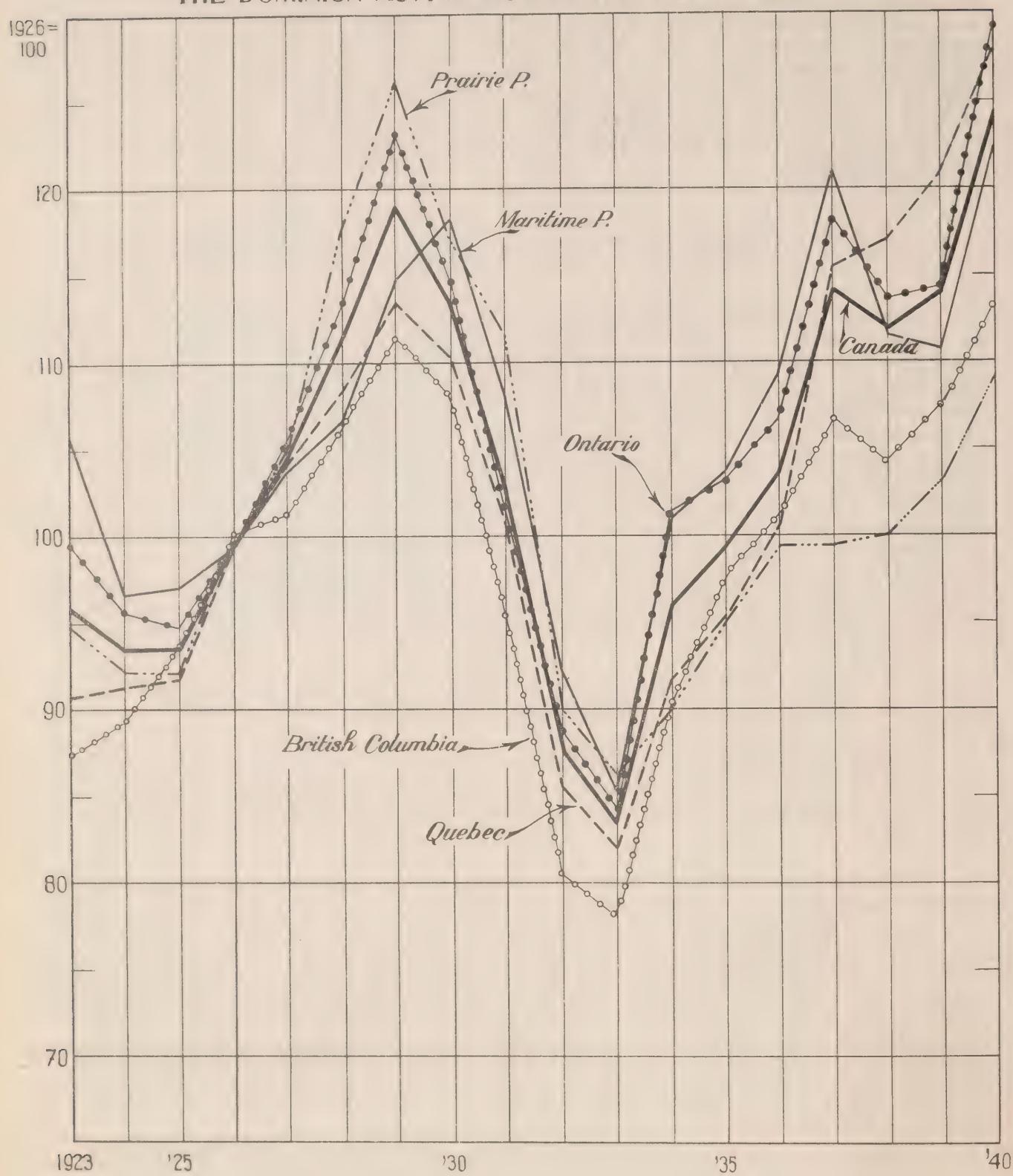
The course of employment since 1923 in the five economic areas, in relation to that in Canada as a whole, is depicted in Chart 15. This shows that employment conditions in the different parts of the Dominion in past years have responded in much the same degree to the general factors governing business. The deviations that are apparent are mainly due to the varying industrial distribution existing in the different areas. For example, in British Columbia, where the general curve over a lengthy period was below the average, mining and logging are more than ordinarily important in providing employment for the industrial workers, and in these two industries the provincial indexes have recently been below the corresponding Dominion figures. The depressing effect of many unsatisfactory crop and marketing years since 1929 is reflected in the lowered position of the curve for the Prairie Provinces, while the fact that industrialization in that area has not advanced to the same extent as in the other provinces has made it inevitable that industrial employment in 1940 would show a rate of expansion below the average.

4.- Comparisons of the Trends in Leading Cities and the Provinces in Which They are Situated.

Chart 16 shows the movements of employment in the leading cities and the provinces in which they are situated; for Winnipeg, the comparison has been made with the Prairie curve, since data have been separately tabulated for Manitoba only since 1937.

The heavy weighting of Montreal industries in the total Quebec figures resulted in a close correspondence in the curves for the city and province during many years. However, since 1933 this similarity has diminished, partly because employment in manufacturing and certain other industries has in this period been relatively quieter in Montreal; in more recent years, work on unemployment relief projects has also been a greater factor in raising the provincial than the Montreal level, there being, in general, a tendency for projects of this nature to be situated away from the cities. During 1940, however, employment in the Metropolis showed a gain larger than that of the Province, but this was not sufficient to overcome the lag of preceding years, so that the city curve continued considerably below the provincial level.

In Quebec City the curve more or less paralleled that for the Province over a lengthy period, although it had a higher position. About 1935, the lines converged, and from then on the city curve has been below that for the province. In 1940, however, the general movements of the two curves were similar, and that for the city was only slightly below the provincial curve.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND IN
THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE IN THE YEARS 1923-1940

As would be expected, there is a generally greater correspondence between the Ontario and the Toronto curves than is shown by those for other centres whose data are segregated; but nevertheless there has been relatively little uniformity in the movements of employment in the province and the city, and the periods in which the Toronto curve parallels that of Ontario are much shorter than the periods in which the curves for Montreal and Quebec are parallel. In this regard, it may be noted that the persons on the payrolls of the co operating Montreal establishments constituted in 1940, nearly 49 p.c. of the total number of employees reported by firms in Quebec, while in Toronto the proportion was not quite 31 p.c., a discrepancy of very considerable importance in determining the influence that these cities exert upon the general movements within the provinces to which they belong.

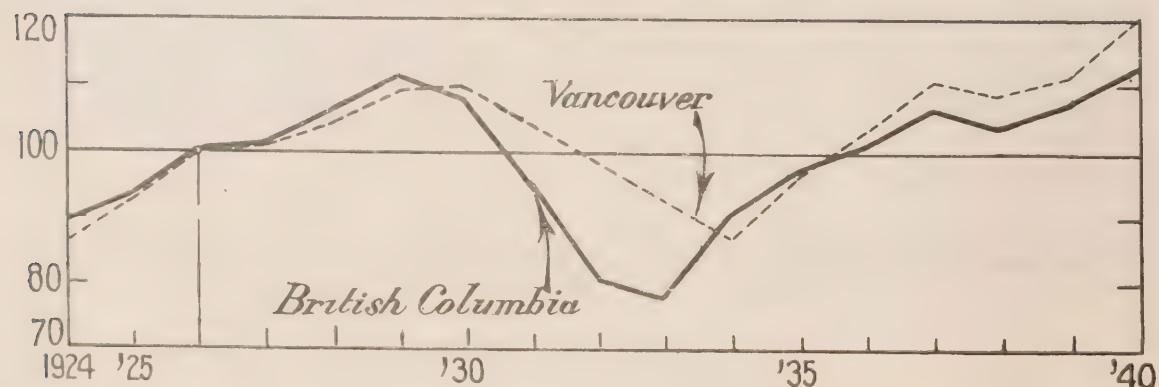
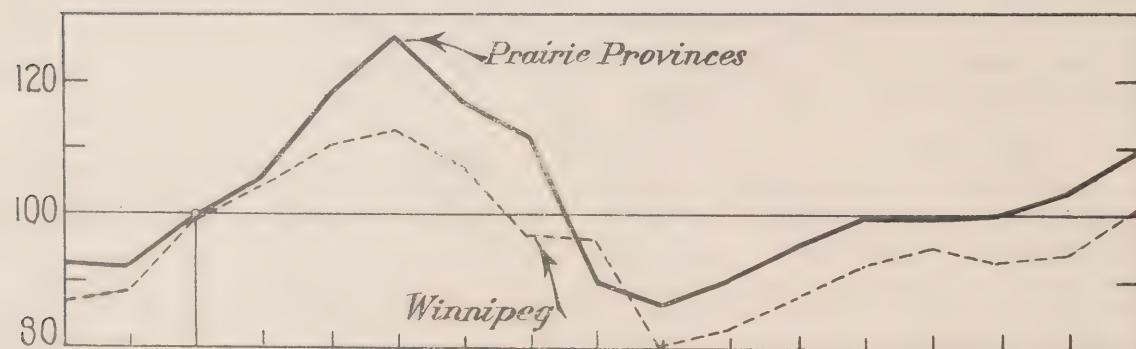
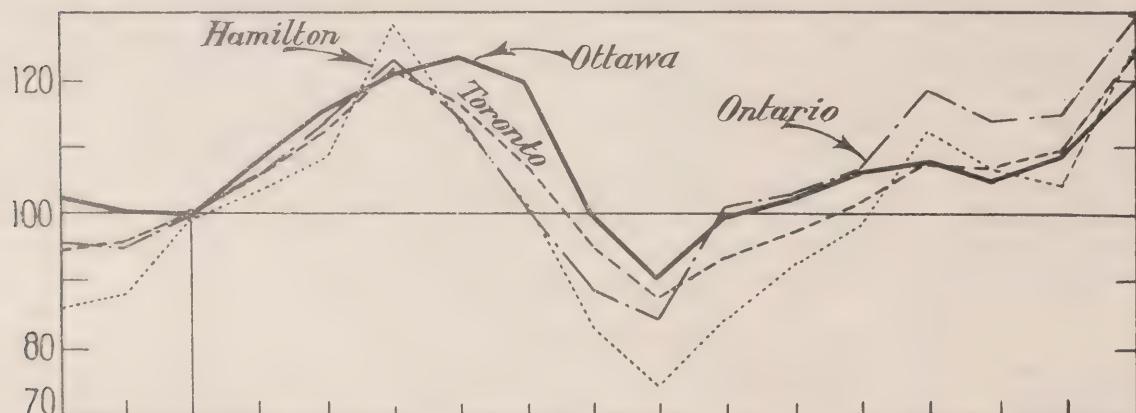
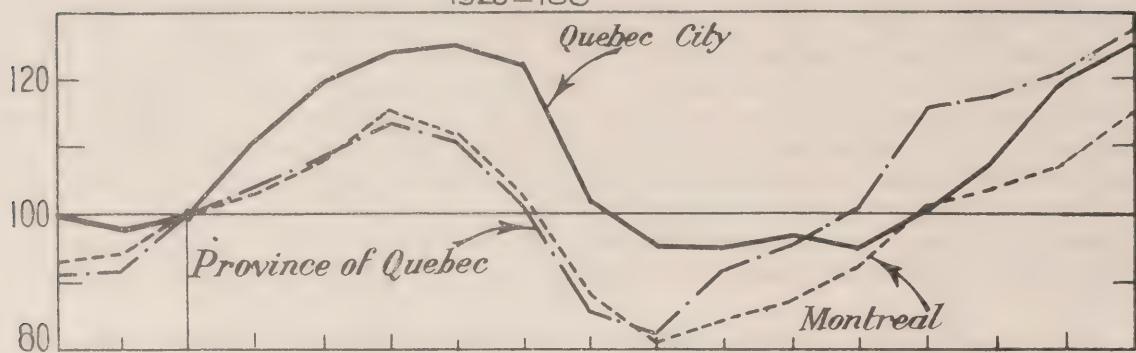
In Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, the level of industrial employment in recent years has been below that of Ontario as a whole; this situation continued in 1940, despite the concentration of a considerable proportion of the heavy industries in the larger centres. As stated in the Quebec comparisons, this disparity has been due in the past partly to the policy regarding unemployment relief works, which are usually situated at a distance from the larger centres of population. The tendency for employment in the leading municipalities to be below the provincial levels,^{1/} also noted in a preceding paragraph, has similarly operated in Ontario to the disadvantage of the cities above-named. In Windsor, (whose curve cannot easily be depicted with those of the other centres), the expansion was, however, decidedly greater, and the curve decidedly higher, than in either the province or the remaining municipalities for which data are segregated.

The comparison for Winnipeg has to be made with the curve for the Prairie Provinces, the Manitoba figures being available only since 1937. Practically throughout the period depicted in Chart 16, employment in Winnipeg has been lower than in the Prairies as a unit, while in 1938, 1939 and 1940, it was also below the level for Manitoba. From 1933 to date, the curves for Winnipeg and the Prairie Provinces have been almost parallel; in 1940, the improvement in the former was rather greater than in the latter, but not sufficiently so to raise the city curve to the level of the Prairie area.

Some 40½ p.c. of the total number employed by the British Columbia firms co operating in the monthly surveys of employment in 1940 belonged to Vancouver. Despite this large proportion, there have in many years been considerable variations in the course of employment in that city and the province. Since 1930, the level in Vancouver has, except in 1934 and 1935, been above that in the province, a disparity which showed a moderate increase in 1940. This no doubt partly reflects what in recent years has been a more advantageous industrial distribution in the city; as already pointed out, employment in logging and mining in British Columbia has tended for some time to be below the provincial average, and these industries affect the situation in Vancouver only in a general way. Again, manufacturing in that city has since 1935 been relatively more active than in other parts of British Columbia, a favourable position which was strengthened in the year under review.

1/ See also the introduction to the section "Employment by Cities."

EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN CITIES AND
PROVINCES 1924-1940
1926=100



8. THE RATIO BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF WORKERS INCLUDED IN THE CURRENT SURVEYS OF EMPLOYMENT AND THE TOTAL POPULATION FIGURE.

A comparison of the numbers on the staffs of the firms co-operating in the Canadian monthly surveys of employment with the figures of population, shows the extent to which the former are generally representative of employment conditions among the total industrial wage earners, and consequently, of conditions among the general population. The influence of the war in producing a greater than normal transfer of persons from other gainful occupations to the wage earning class is also indicated in these comparisons, which show that recently the employment afforded by leading industrial establishments has increased more rapidly than the general population. A continued growth in this proportion may be anticipated in succeeding months, as the war effort gains momentum, and more and more men and women are diverted from their usual occupations to employment in industrial production.

Comparisons With 1931 Census Data.

The following, from the 1939 Annual Review, discusses the extent to which the monthly surveys of employment were representative of conditions among the general population when the latest census was taken; in succeeding pages are also given comparisons with the preliminary results of the National Registration of persons aged 16 and over, taken in August, 1940.

According to the 1931 Decennial Census, the population in that year numbered 10,376,000, of whom 2,100,139 were wage earners at work at the census date (June 1), a percentage of 20.2. These aggregates, and the proportion¹, included wage-earners in agriculture, domestic and professional service (notably education and government service), and a number of other classes not covered in the employment surveys; men and women employed in the industries coming within the purview of these surveys numbered about 1,369,000, or 13.2 p.c. of the total population. At the Census date, the persons on the payrolls of the firms whose statistics were included in the monthly employment reviews constituted 9.1 p.c. of the total population. This compares with the above-stated, theoretically possible coverage of 13.2 p.c.; actually, such a coverage would require the taking of a monthly census, and even were it necessary or desirable, would be impossible of achievement within the time limit of a month. The current employment surveys are, in the main, restricted to statistics from employers ordinarily having fifteen persons or more on their payrolls. There are, however, some exceptions where the unit of production is usually small, for example, or to complete the record for certain establishments. This limitation excludes a very large number of small establishments employing in the aggregate a considerable number of persons, while there are many other reasons making it impracticable, within a short period of time and at a moderate cost, to obtain anything like a complete coverage. Notable among these causes are the great distances in the Dominion, and the fact that at certain periods of the year the only postal facilities in some parts of the country are the air mails.

1/ Thus the number of manufacturing establishments furnishing current statistics on employment in 1938 was only 23.9 p.c. of the number reporting to the Annual Census of Manufactures; their employees, however, constituted 85.5 p.c. of the total number reported in the 1938 Census, the latest data available when this review was prepared.

Comparison of The Numbers Employed by the Establishments Co-operating in the
Monthly Surveys of Employment with the Population Figures.

Comparison of the Data as at June 1, 1931.

Comparison of the Data as in August, 1940.

Areas and Provinces	Proportion of total wage- earners in work in all industries, to total population as 100	Total Population June 1, 1931	Proportion of total wage- earners at work in the industries included in the employ- ment surveys, to the total population as 100	Proportion of Total number employed by firms furnishing employment data for June 1, 1931, to the employ- ment surveys, as 100		Population 16 years of age and over as 100	Proportion of Total population 16 years of age and over as 100	Proportion of the Data as in August, 1940.
				No.	p.c.			
Maritime	1,009,103	17.3	10.9	11.1	12.8	739,263		
Prince Edward Is.	88,058	15.1	5.9	1/	1/	63,018		
Nova Scotia	512,846	18.5	12.2	1/	1/	382,599		
New Brunswick	408,219	16.6	10.5	1/	1/	293,646		
Quebec	2,874,255	20.1	14.1	9.7	15.5	2,152,240		
Ontario	5,431,683	23.5	15.9	11.2	16.0	2,738,642		
Prairies	2,353,529	15.4	8.0	5.3	8.3	1,631,557		
Manitoba	700,139	19.2	11.4	1/	1/	500,075		
Saskatchewan	921,785	12.7	5.3	1/	1/	593,592		
Alberta	731,605	15.3	8.0	1/	1/	537,890		
British Columbia	694,263	25.4	17.7	11.4	15.6	598,768		
Yukon and N.W.T.	13,955	-	-	-	-	-		
CANADA	16,376,786	20.2	13.2	9.1	13.7	7,860,470	16.4	

1/ Statistics for the Provinces in the Maritime and Prairie Areas were not separately compiled in 1931.

While a substantially higher level of industrial activity prevailed in 1940 than in 1931, and there has also been an important growth in the number of co-operating businesses, the general population has gained substantially in the last nine years. The advance in the first of these factors is reflected in an increase of 21.2 p.c. in the index of employment for 1940 over that for 1931, accompanied by a rise of some 14 p.c. in the population aged 16 years and over.

As a result of these factors, the proportion of the registered population aged 16 years and over, included in the Aug. 1, 1940, survey of employment, was 16.4 p.c., compared with 13.7 p.c. of the population of the same ages enumerated at the Census date in 1931. When industrial activity was at its last year's peak, (at Nov. 1), 174 men and women in each 1,000 registered adult population belonged to the working forces of the industrial establishments furnishing monthly returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, when employment was at its 1940 low, at April 1, 139 per 1,000 of the adult population were working for these firms. If the comparison is made to include the employees of financial institutions (for which data are not available for 1931), the proportion at Nov. 1, 1940, was 181, and at April 1, 147 per 1,000.

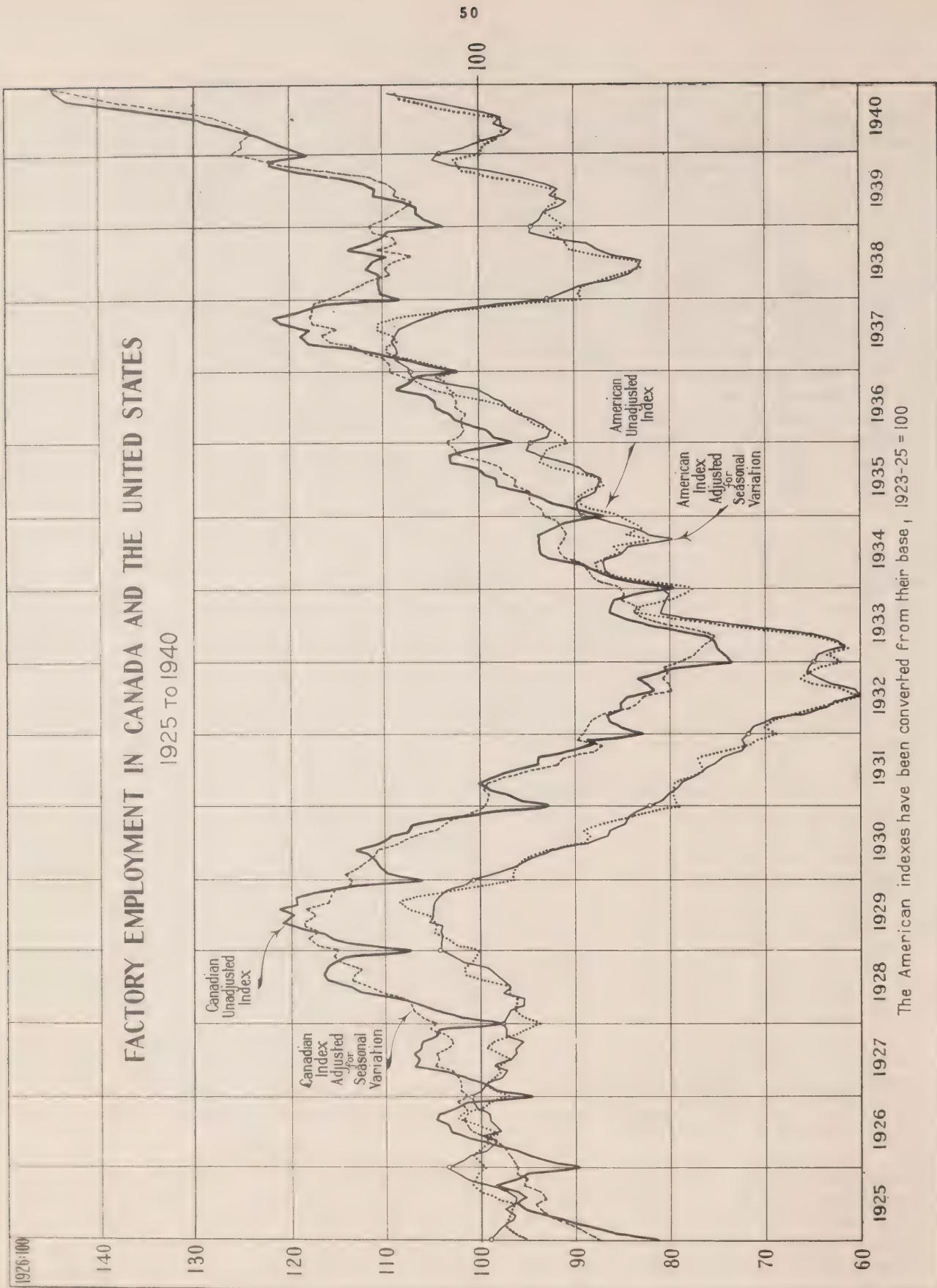
A comparison ^{1/} of the monthly employment data for June 1, 1931, with the Decennial Census figures of total wage earners at work at June 1, 1931, in the industries covered by these surveys, showed that geographically the samples on which the indexes were based were fairly uniform in size; the following are the percentages that the number of persons on the payrolls of the co-operating firms constituted of the total number of wage earners enumerated in the comparable industrial groups in the five economic areas at the Census date - Maritimes, 65.6; Quebec, 64.7; Ontario, 70.9; Prairies, 66.8; British Columbia, 64.7; Canada, 68.7. Thus the variation from the Dominion proportion ranged from 2.2 points above in Ontario, to four points below in British Columbia.

These discrepancies were largely the result of the varying industrial distribution of the wage earning population from East to West, a factor which is also responsible to a considerable extent for the variation in the proportion that the workers on the payrolls of the co-operating firms constitute of the total population in the various economic areas. The great distances between Ottawa and points in British Columbia tend in ~~part~~ to lower the possible coverage of firms in that province, in a monthly survey completed about four weeks after the date to which it refers. The relatively low proportions in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces also reflect the fact that the size of the industrial unit ^{2/} in those two areas is generally below the average for the Dominion, or for any of the remaining provinces.

1/The industrial and geographical distribution of the workers included in the monthly surveys of employment, in comparison with the industrial and geographical distribution of all workers enumerated in the Decennial Census of June 1, 1931, is discussed in a memorandum which may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2/Thus, according to the 1938 Census of Manufactures, the number of employees in manufacturing establishments averaged 14.8 in the Maritime Provinces, and 15.6 in the Prairies, while the figures for the other provinces were as follows: Quebec, 24.8, Ontario, 31.5; British Columbia, 23.6, and Canada, 25.5. Similar figures are not available for other industries, but, with the exception of coal-mining, and to a lesser degree, of logging, it is probable that there would be somewhat similar differences in the non-manufacturing classes.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES
1925 to 1940



The following table contains the populations and the proportions as at June 1, 1931, together with those based on the preliminary results of the National Registration, taken in August, 1940. The 1931 comparisons are given to show the situation existing when figures of the industrial distribution of the population were last available; similar information obtained in the National Registration will be available at a later date.

Between 1931 and 1940 the population aged 16 and over has shown increases varying in size from 3.4 p.c. in Saskatchewan to 20.1 p.c. in Quebec, there being a growth of 14.3 p.c. in the figures for the Dominion as a whole. In the same period, the proportion of the total population 16 years and over covered in the monthly survey of employment has increased by 19.9 p.c. Thus the current statistics on this subject are not only maintaining, but are increasing the extent to which they are representative of general conditions of employment, by progressing with changes in both the industrial and the general population. The ability so to advance is an important factor in the prevention of a bias in the monthly index numbers of employment. It is also to be remembered that conditions generated by the war must tend to increase more rapidly the staffs of the larger establishments than those of the smaller businesses, whose forces, on the other hand, are probably not so subject to drastic curtailment in times of depression. The fact that the monthly survey of employment take in most firms having fifteen or more employees, however, ensures that the smaller as well as the larger establishments are duly represented in the current statistics. This again is important in the prevention of a bias.

9.-COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND ON STEAM RAILWAYS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

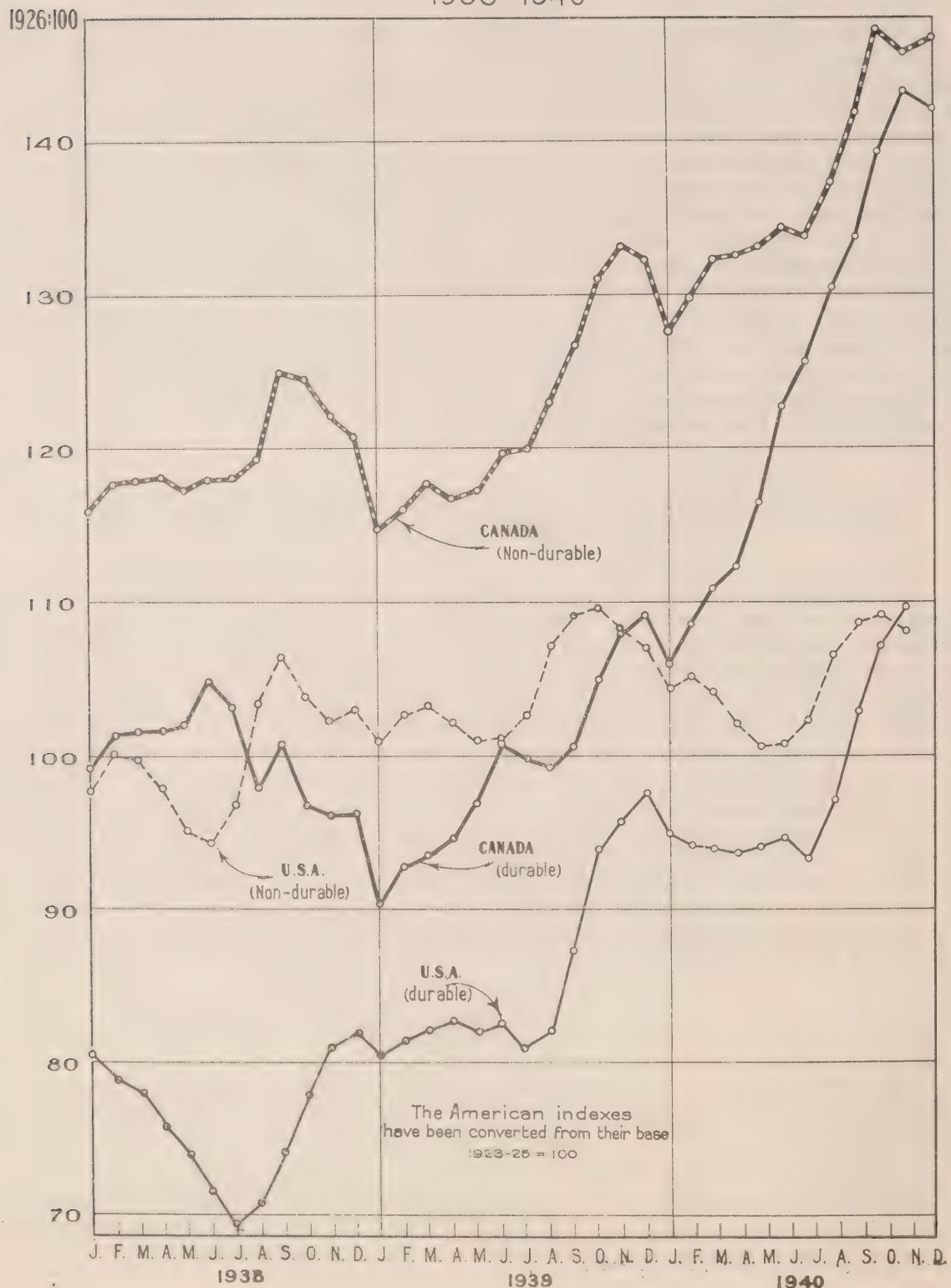
In the United States,^{1/} as in Canada, statistics of employment are furnished monthly by leading industrial establishments. The scope of the enquiries, the statistical methods followed and the basic periods used for the indexes in the two countries differ, while there are also important differences between the two industrial classifications and groupings. Again, the Canadian surveys, in asking firms for information respecting their salaried employees as well as their wage-earners, probably include a greater proportion of the total number on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments than is the case in the States. However, the indefinite nature of these terms as commonly used makes extremely difficult any distinction between the two classes in so many cases that no evaluation of this factor is possible. These fundamental differences in the surveys prohibit comparisons of the trends in the United States and Canada in a number of industries. Nevertheless, enough correspondence exists between the figures for manufacturing and steam railways in the two countries to permit comparisons of some interest and significance to be made in these important classes.

1.- MANUFACTURING.

The base period used in calculating the Canadian employment indexes is the 1926 average, while the American manufacturing indexes are calculated on the average for the three years, 1923-25, as 100. Accordingly, the latter have been converted

^{1/} The American material used in this analysis is taken from "The Monthly Labor Review" issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, and from the monthly press releases on employment from the same source.

EMPLOYMENT IN DURABLE AND NON-DURABLE CLASSES
 OF
 MANUFACTURED GOODS
 IN
 CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES
 1938-1940



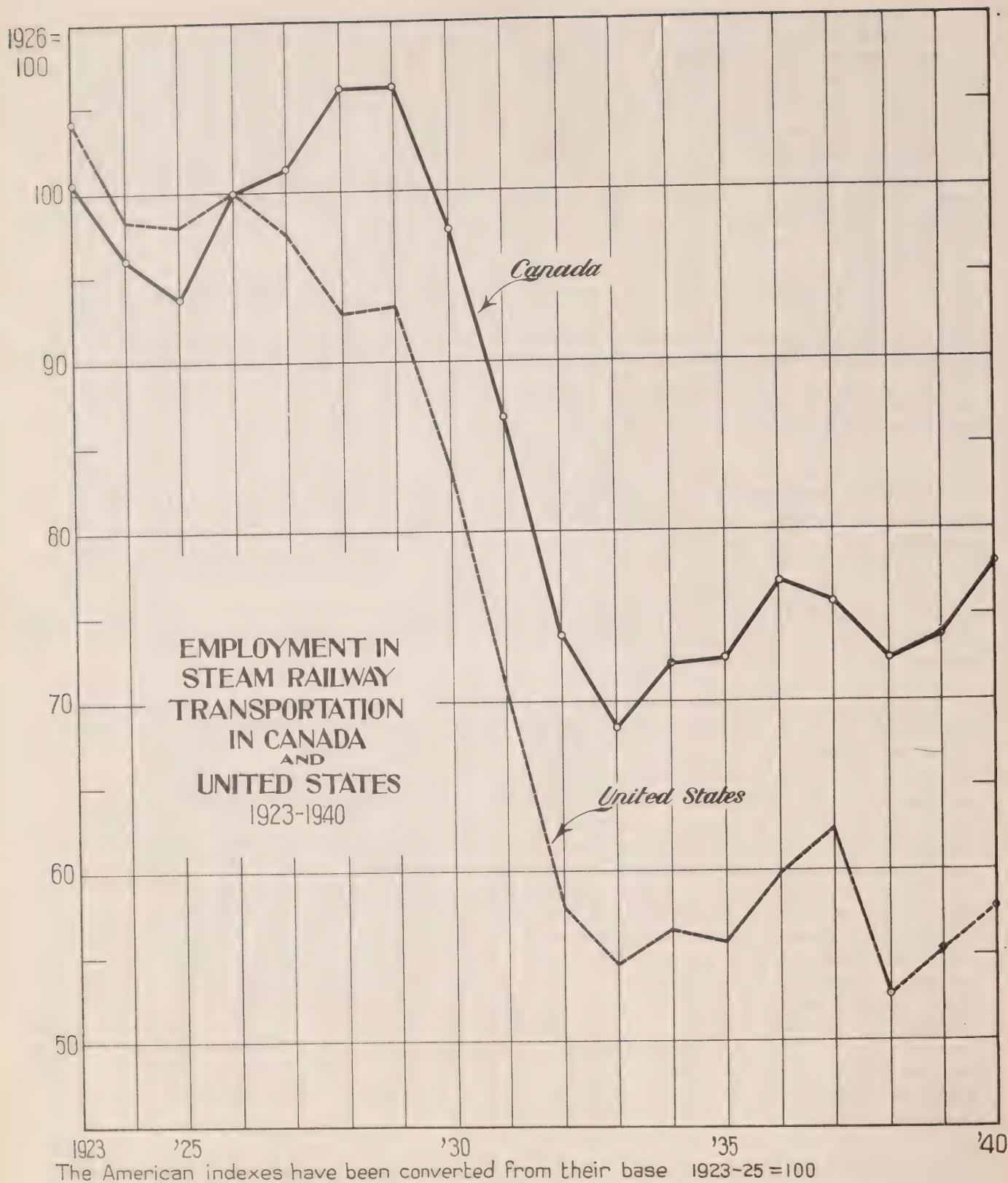
to the 1926 base as 100, to facilitate comparison of the Canadian and American data. In this regard, it should be noted that, on the 1923-25 average as 100, the 1926 figure for the States was 101 7; the conversion to the latter therefore slightly lowers the indexes as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. On the whole, employment in factories in the United States does not ordinarily shew such pronounced fluctuations of a wholly seasonal character as normally occur in Canada, so that their crude and seasonally adjusted curves, depicted in Chart 17, correspond more closely than do the Canadian crude and corrected curves, shown in the same chart. The adjustment in the indexes for both countries has been made by the link-relative method, on the experience of the years, 1929-1937.

A brief review of the movements in recent years shows that employment in American factories declined sharply and uninterruptedly from 1929 to the summer of 1932, while in Canada the retrogressive movement, though not quite so pronounced, continued into 1933, when the average was below that of the preceding year. In the former country, the period of curtailment reduced the index (on 1926=100) from 104.2 in 1929 to 65.2 in 1932, a loss of over 37 p.c. In Canada,^{1/} the decline in employment between 1929 and the year of greatest depression (1933) was 31.4 p.c.

The revival dating in the United States from 1932 and in the Dominion from 1933 carried employment to successively higher levels until 1937; the upward movement in the former, like the depression that preceded it, was, however, more pronounced than in the Dominion. The American annual average index advanced from 65.2 in 1932 to 106.8 in 1937, or by 41.6 points, while the Canadian index rose by 34.1 points between 1933 and 1937. It is also of interest to note that activity in manufacturing/in the States in the latter year was greater than in 1929, the almost traditional boom year; in the Dominion, however, the number employed in manufacturing in 1937 was not equal to that of 1929.

The recession of 1938 lowered employment in both countries, but here again, the reaction in the United States was decidedly more violent than that in Canada, where the average index declined by little more than three per cent during the year, compared with a falling off of over 17 p.c. in the American figure. Putting it in another way, the 1938 index in the Dominion approximated that for 1928, a year in which business generally was regarded as good, while the index for the United States was lower than in 1935, when employment was slightly more than halfway in its climb from the 1932 low. In 1939, employment in each country gained considerably during the twelve months, although the improvement in Canada was rather greater than in the United States. This difference in the rate of industrial acceleration continued during 1940, becoming, indeed, more marked. Thus, the American all manufacturing index increased by 9.1 p.c. from January to November of last year, while the Canadian figure advanced by 22.3 p.c.; the average for the United States in the first eleven months was 7.1 p.c. higher than in 1939, while the Canadian average for the same period of 1940 was 16.8 p.c. above that for the months, January-November in the preceding year. In the durable goods class, the American index was 15.6 p.c. higher than in 1939, while that for the non durable goods was only 0.4 p.c. higher. In the Dominion, the former group advanced by 24.9 p.c. and the latter by 11.8 p.c. in 1940 over 1939.

^{1/} For the comparisons made in this study of conditions in the two countries, the figures of employment in electric light and power have been eliminated from the Canadian index of general manufacturing, to increase comparability with the American figures. Eventually, this step will also be taken in respect of the various manufacturing indexes for the provinces and cities, in conformity with the practice now also in force in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



These comparisons of the course of employment in manufacturing over a number of years in Canada and the United States indicate that, in spite of the generally larger seasonal fluctuations in the Dominion, there is on the whole a relatively greater stability of employment in our factories than in those across the Border. To some slight extent, this may be due to the inclusion of a higher proportion of salaried workers in the Canadian figures; presumably the employment of this class, on the whole, varies less than that of factory operatives, but it does not seem likely that this factor can contribute to the discrepancy sufficiently to offset the decidedly greater degree of seasonality to which Canadian manufacturing as a whole is subject.

The smaller size of the average unit of production included in the Dominion surveys may tend in some degree to minimize the ups and downs of employment. The latest available data respecting the number employed in the American factories furnishing current data to the Bureau of Labor Statistics are for November, 1938, when the average staff was not quite 167. In the same month, the average number on the payrolls of the manufacturing establishments reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 89, an average that rose to 101.6 in 1940.

Associated to some extent with this variation in size of establishment, are probable differences in industrial distribution of the workers on the forces of the plants co-operating in the surveys of employment made in Canada and the United States. The monthly reports issued in the latter do not contain information by which this last factor can be measured. However, according to the 1937 Biennial Census of Manufactures,^{1/} to whose levels the American indexes are adjusted, those employed in the non-durable goods industries constituted some 53.5 p.c., and those in the durable goods divisions, about 46.5 p.c. of the total number of workers covered in the 1937 Census. In the same year, the Canadian surveys of employment showed a greater proportion in the former class (57.9 p.c.), while the manufacture of durable goods provided work for only 42.1 p.c. of the total employees on the staffs of the co-operating establishments. In 1940, our proportions had slightly altered, to 56.9 in the non-durable and 43.1 p.c. in the durable goods classes; it is also probable that the proportions of American factory workers will likewise have varied to some extent from those of 1937, and in the same directions. The differences in the industrial distribution of persons employed in manufacturing are important in their effect upon the fluctuations in the index, since factories engaged in the production of goods for immediate consumption may ordinarily enjoy a greater stability in employment than those manufacturing durable goods; this factor therefore probably tends to stabilize the general curve of employment in manufacturing in the Dominion.

Chart 18 traces for the last three years the course of employment in factories turning out durable and non-durable goods in Canada and the United States. Employment in the latter class in both countries has usually been at a level much higher in relation to the basic average of 1926 than that in the production of durable goods, but the influence of the war has considerably minimized the differences between the two Canadian and the two American curves; in recent months, indeed, the latter have crossed, with relatively greater activity in the production of durable goods. The chart also shows that employment in both classes has shown a much more rapid acceleration in the Dominion than in the States, the increase in the durable goods class in this country being particularly marked.

1/ U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Census of Manufactures: 1937 - Summary by Industries, issued May 11, 1939.

A comparison of the index numbers for the durable goods industries shows that their movements in both countries in 1939 were decidedly favourable, the increases from the beginning to the end of the year, indeed, being similar. In the United States, the growth from January 15 to December 15 was 21.5 p.c., while from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 the Canadian index rose by 20.9 p.c. The American advance, however, left employment in the production of durable goods at a point nearly 17 p.c. below the 1937 high average; in the Dominion, the 1939 figure was also lower than that for 1937, but the falling-off was considerably smaller, at 5.7 p.c. In 1940, the trends were definitely upward, but where there was an advance of $15\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in the period January - November, in the American figures, there was an increase of 35.1 p.c. in Canada during the same months.

The range of employment in the production of non-durable goods is, for obvious reasons, usually smaller than that for durable goods, in both Canadian or American factories, and the general fluctuations in this country in recent years have not been so pronounced as in the States. Thus, between 1936 and 1937 an advance of 5.4 p.c. in the latter was accompanied by a gain of 6.8 p.c. in Canada; the loss in the 1938 recession amounted to 10.4 p.c. in American plants, but only to 1.9 p.c. in Canadian factories.

In 1939, the employment in the non-durable groups resumed its generally upward course in both countries, there being, as compared with 1938, a gain of 4.3 p.c. in the States, and of 2.3 p.c. in this country; where the Canadian index, however, was slightly higher in 1939 than in 1937, that for the factories co-operating with the American Bureau of Labor Statistics was 6.5 p.c. lower. In the first eleven months of 1940, employment on the average in the non-durable goods industries in the States was practically unchanged, while that in Canada was 11.9 p.c. higher than in the preceding year.

2. - STEAM RAILWAYS.

Chart 19 shows the fluctuations of employment on steam railways in Canada and the United States; the American statistics used are those collected from Class 1 railroads by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission; these data have been recalculated from 1923-25 as 100, on the 1926 average as 100, for comparison with the Canadian figures, which include the total number employed on the Canadian railways co-operating in the monthly employment surveys, irrespective of the industry to which they belong.

From 1923 to 1926, activity on the American lines was at a relatively higher level than in Canada, but a difference in the trends of employment from the latter year to 1928 brought about a reversal of this position. In 1929, little change was indicated in either country, while from then until 1933 employment showed successive and pronounced declines, from which there has been relatively slight recovery in either Canada or the States; this is in contrast with the advances in automotive transportation. Since 1926, however, employment on the Dominion railways has maintained its position at a higher level than that on the American roads.

The 1938 recession brought employment in these industries in the States to a point rather below the previous minimum of 1933. There was also a falling-off on the Canadian lines in 1938, but this was not so pronounced, and the index at 72.4, approximated that of 1935. In 1939, improvement was indicated in railway employment in both Countries, the gain in the States being slightly greater than in Canada, while in 1940 this situation was reversed, employment in Canada advancing to a greater extent than in the States. The American index rose from 55.4 in 1939, to 57.6 in the first eleven months of 1940, accompanied by an increase in the Canadian index from 75.7 in the former, to 78.0 in the latter year. This was the highest figure since 1931, while the index of railway employment in the States was lower than in 1936 or 1937 and also lower than in 1932 and preceding years.

10. - PROPORTIONS OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED IN THE TOTAL
POPULATIONS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The procurement of the man-power essential to the effective prosecution of the war is at present a matter of major importance in the countries immediately involved in the struggle, and only less so to the neutrals with vital interest in its outcome; the recruitment of labour is a problem of especial concern in the democratic countries, where the preservation of the standard of living and the protection of adolescents and of women workers has in the past taken precedence over the production of the instruments of destruction. The expansion of the war effort in the Dominion will make demands upon reserves of labour which hitherto have scarcely been tapped, and the mobilization of this essential man-power is receiving considerable attention. A comparison of the proportions of the gainfully occupied in Canada and other countries may therefore now be timely, in view of the public interest in the matter.

The material upon which the first part of this review is based is taken mainly from an article entitled "Comparison of The Gainfully Occupied Population by Sex and Age, in the Various Countries of the World", which appeared in the May, 1940, issue of the International Labour Review; and the statistics used in the second part are taken from the 1940 "Year Book of Labour Statistics", also issued by the International Labour Office, and from the records of the Canadian Decennial Census and the Annual Census of Industry taken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1. - Proportions of Gainfully Occupied
in Various Countries.

The international comparisons are subject to qualifications arising from differences in the definitions used in taking the general censuses for the various countries. However, on the whole, the statistics used include as gainfully occupied all persons reported as remuneratively occupied, including employers, those working independently (i.e., "On their own account"), employees and also the unemployed, and, so far as the basic data permit, the unpaid family workers. Those in the last class are found principally in agriculture, and to some extent in trade.

Part A of the table on the next page gives the percentages gainfully occupied, by sex and age groups, in a number of countries, arranged to show the labour supply in the British Empire, in neutral, occupied and enemy territories. The figures are those obtained in the most recent censuses whose results have been published, and usually refer to 1930 or 1931.

The article in the International Labour Review points out that there are large and important differences in the percentages of males and females gainfully occupied in the various countries considered. The proportion of males varies roughly between one-half and two-thirds, while that of females varies from about one-tenth to one half, in the great majority of cases being less than one third. The percentage gainfully occupied is affected by the proportion of children in the population, so that, in general, there is a tendency for countries with a high birthrate and a large proportion of children under 15 years of age to have lower

A.- Table Prepared by the International Labour Office Showing Percentages Gainfully Occupied by Sex and Age Groups, in 16 Countries.

Country	Percentage gainfully occupied											
	Males				Females				Both Sexes			
	15-19	20-64	65 and over	Total ^{1/}	15-19	20-64	65 and over	Total ^{1/}	15-19	20-64	65 and over	Total ^{1/}
Great Britain	88.3 ^{2/}	96.7 ^{2/}	47.9	69.0	75.0 ^{2/}	31.9 ^{2/}	8.2	26.9	81.6 ^{2/}	62.5 ^{2/}	25.3	47.0
Canada	59.3	95.9	55.7	60.8	25.5	20.0	6.2	13.5	42.6	60.0	31.5	37.9
Australia	80.8	97.0	57.0	66.5	47.0	24.7	12.2	19.3	64.1	61.4	34.6	43.3
United States	47.5	95.2	58.3	61.3	26.6	26.1	8.0	17.7	37.2	61.2	33.2	39.8
Sweden	82.3	95.6	49.8	66.1	63.4	38.5	11.0	28.7	73.1	66.4	28.3	47.1
Switzerland	78.4 ^{2/}	96.1	62.5	68.0	61.7 ^{2/}	36.8	16.4	29.0	70.0 ^{2/}	65.0	36.0	47.8
Estonia	67.4	94.2 ^{2/}	63.6 ^{2/}	68.0	61.2	68.0 ^{2/}	30.8 ^{2/}	51.3	64.3	80.2 ^{2/}	43.6 ^{2/}	59.1
Japan	78.5	95.3	63.0	58.8	61.8	49.9	18.6	33.0	70.3	72.9	37.7	46.0
France	82.3	94.5 ^{2/}	59.4 ^{2/}	68.9 ^{2/}	58.2	49.2 ^{2/}	23.5 ^{2/}	37.1	70.4	71.0 ^{2/}	38.9 ^{2/}	52.4
Belgium	80.4 ^{2/}	95.3 ^{2/}	45.3	68.8	56.0 ^{2/}	30.4 ^{2/}	11.0	24.3	68.2 ^{2/}	62.6 ^{2/}	26.4	46.3
Netherlands	78.2 ^{2/}	95.0	42.6	61.3	53.7 ^{2/}	24.5	7.5	19.2	65.9 ^{2/}	59.1	24.3	40.1
Norway	76.7 ^{2/}	95.5 ^{2/}	53.1 ^{2/}	62.0	75.4 ^{2/}	39.2 ^{2/}	17.7 ^{2/}	29.9	76.1 ^{2/}	65.8 ^{2/}	33.2 ^{2/}	45.5
Czechoslovakia	82.2	94.4	53.0	65.5	63.6	39.5	16.9	30.5	72.9	65.7	33.0	47.5
Denmark	71.1 ^{2/}	95.7 ^{2/}	41.7	64.3	80.0 ^{2/}	31.7 ^{2/}	8.1	26.9	75.6 ^{2/}	62.6 ^{2/}	23.5	45.2
Germany	86.1 ^{2/}	92.7	29.7	65.5	63.7 ^{2/}	44.1	13.1	34.2	74.3 ^{2/}	67.1	20.7	49.4
Italy	88.2	96.3	72.6	63.6	44.0	23.2	8.9	24.0	66.1	58.1	39.3	43.2

1/ All ages, including those under 15.

2/ Partly estimated.

B.- Table^{1/} Showing the Total Population and the Gainfully Occupied Population by Sex in Certain Countries.
(In Thousands)

Country	Census Year	Males		Females		Total	
		Total Population (in thousands)	Percentage Gainfully Occupied	Total Population (in thousands)	Percentage Gainfully Occupied	Total Population (in thousands)	Percentage Gainfully Occupied
Great Britain	1931	21,459	69.0	23,337	26.9	44,795	47.0
Canada	1931	5,367	60.8	4,996	13.3	10,363	37.9
Australia 3/	1933	3,367	66.5	3,263	19.3	6,630	43.3
New Zealand 4/	1936	756	67.1	735	19.0	1,491	43.4
India	1931	181,829	55.8	171,009	27.7	352,838	42.2
United States	1930	62,137	61.3	60,638	17.7	122,775	39.8
Sweden	1930	3,021	66.1	3,121	28.7	6,142	47.1
Switzerland	1930	1,958	68.0	2,108	29.0	4,066	47.8
Japan	1930	32,390	58.8	32,060	33.0	64,450	46.0
France	1931	19,912	68.9	21,317	37.1	41,228	52.4
Belgium	1930	4,007	68.8	4,055	24.3	8,092	46.3
Netherlands	1930	3,943	61.3	3,993	19.2	7,936	40.1
Norway	1930	1,372	62.0	1,442	22.0	2,814	41.5
Czechoslovakia	1930	7,143	65.5	7,586	30.5	14,730	47.5
Denmark	1930	1,736	64.3	1,814	26.9	3,551	45.2
Poland	1931	15,428	58.5	16,488	36.3	31,916	47.0
Romania	1930	8,871	64.8	9,182	52.2	18,053	58.4
Austria	1934	3,248	64.7	3,512	30.5	6,760	46.9
Germany 2/	1933	31,764	65.5	33,598	34.2	65,362	49.4
Italy	1936	20,595	63.6	21,850	24.0	42,445	43.2

1/ Taken from the Year-Book of Labour Statistics, 1939, issued by the International Labour Office. The figures are those obtained at censuses taken in the various countries in the years from 1930 to 1936.

2/ Not including the Saar, whose total population in 1935 was 810,957. Of these, 326,036 or 44 p.c. were gainfully occupied.

3/ Excluding Aboriginals.

4/ Excluding Maoris.

proportions of gainfully occupied, than in the case in those countries where a larger proportion of the population belongs in the working ages.

In general, all the countries of "new settlement" have low proportions of females gainfully occupied. These countries include Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, the Union of South Africa and a number of Spanish-American countries. However, certain countries which cannot be defined as of "new settlement", also report low rates of gainfully occupied women, notably the Netherlands. The highest proportions of gainfully occupied women are generally in Europe, particularly among the countries where agriculture predominates. In considering the proportions given in the first table on the preceding page, however, it must again be emphasized that the comparisons may be affected by differences in definition; this qualification applies particularly in the case of agricultural workers. Thus, in some cases, a woman engaged in helping her farmer husband in the fields would be returned as gainfully occupied, but in some cases she would not be so regarded.

It is interesting to note from this table, that the proportion of gainfully occupied males in the age group, 20-64, is very high, and is strikingly consistent, 19 out of every 20 men in this age group being so classified. The age group, 15-19, also shows a tendency towards a high proportion at work, but here the tendency is distinctly less pronounced and there are differences between countries. The proportion at work in this age group is, of course, affected by the demand for higher education on the part of those between 15 and 20, and may also be affected to some extent by conditions of depression around the years, 1930-31, when most of the censuses were taken. The proportion of gainfully occupied in this age group ranged from 47.8 p.c. in the United States and 59.3 p.c. in Canada, to 88.3 p.c. in Great Britain; these figures constitute about one half, three-fifths and nine-tenths of the proportions in the age group, 20-64.

The countries fall roughly into three groups; those with low proportions, ranging from 47 to 71 p.c., including the United States and Canada; those with medium proportions, varying from 77 to 82 p.c., including Norway, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Japan, Belgium, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and France, while those with a high proportion (over 86 p.c.) include Germany, Italy and Great Britain.

These figures for the younger workers reflect particularly the prevailing, standard ages for leaving school and entering industry. Where children on an average attend school up to the age of 16, or do not enter industry until after that age, relatively small proportions of adolescents are employed. In the United States, for example, the percentage gainfully occupied rises from 9.2 p.c. at age of 14, to 16.3 p.c. at 15, 32.7 p.c. at 16, 43.9 p.c. at 17 and 70.7 p.c. for those aged 18 and 19. In Canada^{1/}, the young persons gainfully occupied constituted 10.9 p.c. of those aged 14; 25.6 p.c. of those of 15; 46.8 p.c. of those aged 16; 65.3 p.c. of those aged 17; 77.0 p.c. of those aged 18, and 85.5 p.c. of those aged 19. These proportions are in marked contrast with those in Great Britain, where 63.3 p.c. were already at work at 14 and 15, 88.5% at 16-17, and 93.7 p.c. at 18-20. In Czechoslovakia, where detailed data by age are available, the proportion at work at 14 was 50.7 p.c., rising to 72% at 15, 79.3% at 16, and 86.3% at 19.

The striking feature of the table, so far as the females are concerned, is that the percentages are higher for the age group, 15-19, than for the group, 20-64; this is true for all the countries shown except Estonia. The reason for the high proportion employed under 20 is that young unmarried women seek gainful employment before marriage, afterwards withdrawing. The proportion gainfully occupied in the age group, 15-19, varies from 25.5 p.c. in Canada and 26.6 p.c. in the United States, to 75 p.c. in Great Britain and Norway, and 80 p.c. in Denmark, where the figure is, however, based upon an estimate. In general, a smaller proportion of girls is reported as gainfully occupied than of boys in the same age group.

The countries fall into four groups; the first, including Canada and the United States, have proportions of less than 30 p.c. of gainfully occupied females, aged 15-19; the second, including Australia and Italy, report about 45 p.c.; the third, including most of the countries, have percentages between 54 and 64, and the fourth, including Great Britain, Norway and Denmark, have proportions of over 75 p.c. The three countries with the highest proportion of gainfully occupied boys in the same age groups, viz., Germany, Italy and Great Britain - show wide differences in the proportion of girls gainfully occupied, Great Britain having three-quarters, Germany between three-fifths and two-thirds, and Italy less than one-half. The proportion in the last-named is perhaps reduced by a large proportion of early marriages in Italy.

In the age group, 20-64, the proportions of gainfully occupied females vary from 20 to 68 p.c.; most countries fall in the range between 20 and 40. In Canada, the United States and Australia, the proportions are very low, between 20 and 26 p.c., and in the same range are Italy and the Netherlands. The proportion in Great Britain was 31.9 p.c.^{1/} The countries having proportions of over 40 p.c. of gainfully occupied women in this age group include Germany, France, Japan and Estonia; the proportion in Germany is 44.1 p.c. and in France, 49.2 p.c.

Females over the age of 65 gainfully occupied are relatively few, the proportions varying from 6.2 p.c. in Canada to 30.8 p.c. in Estonia. Except for France and Estonia, the percentages range over only 13 points, from six to 19 p.c. Six countries had less than 10 p.c. of the older women in gainful occupations, including Canada, the United States, Denmark, Great Britain, Italy and the Netherlands.

The International Labour Review points out that the average percentage among the gainfully occupied of both sexes and at all ages in the various countries is a weighted average of very dissimilar percentages; since the percentage gainfully occupied for the age group, 20-64, for males is everywhere substantially the same, the average for all ages in any country in a sense reflects the net effect of the lower percentages in other sex and age groups in lowering this figure.

The different countries show considerable differences in the sex and age position of the population. In connection with the normal and the possible reservoirs of labour, the differences that matter most are those in the proportion of children under 15, who are practically excluded from the gainfully occupied. This proportion varies, for example, from 22.9 p.c. in France, to 36.7 p.c. in Japan. To some extent also, differences in the proportion of persons of 65 and

1/ Partly estimated.

over have an important effect upon the general average. Thus in France, 14 p.c. of the population was over 60 years, as compared with 7.4 p.c. in Japan. The effect of these differences in sex and age composition may be seen by comparing the figure of 52.4 p.c. gainfully occupied in France with that of 45.3 p.c. which the figure would have been had the age and sex composition of France been that of Japan.

The effect of differences in age composition on the average percentage gainfully occupied has been eliminated by the International Labour Office by the method of standardising rates. The following table shows the standardised percentages of gainfully occupied in certain countries, indicating the proportions which would be gainfully occupied in each country, had sex and age distribution

Table Published¹ by the International Labour Office Showing
Crude and Standardised Percentages of Population
Gainfully Occupied, in 16 Countries.

Country	Gainfully Occupied		
	Standardised Percentage ² /	Crude Percentage	Difference (Standard - Crude)
Great Britain	47.0	47.0	0.
Canada	39.2	37.9	1.3
Australia	43.2	43.3	- 0.1
United States	40.8	39.8	1.0
Sweden	47.6	47.1	0.5
Switzerland	47.7	47.8	- 0.1
Estonia	58.5	59.1	- 0.6
Japan	52.6	46.0	6.6
France	52.0	52.4	- 0.4
Belgium	44.7	46.3	- 1.6
Netherlands	42.4	40.1	2.3
Norway	48.3	45.5	2.8
Czechoslovakia	48.3	47.5	0.8
Denmark	46.0	45.2	0.8
Germany	48.8	49.4	- 0.6
Italy	43.5	43.2	0.3

1/ International Labour Review, May, 1940.

2/ The population of Great Britain is used as standard. The percentages gainfully occupied in the different sex and age groups (15-19; 20-64; 65 and over) in the different countries are applied to the standard population, giving a standardised average percentage from which the effect of varying age and sex composition of the population in the various countries has been eliminated.

been the same as in Great Britain, which was taken as a standard. The results show only small differences between the crude and the standardised percentages, except in the case of Japan, which occupies a much higher rank in the standardised than in the crude figures. If the true rank is desired, the International Labour Review, in concluding its article, advises the use of the standardised figures in preference to the crude.

According to this table, the proportion of gainfully occupied, either crude or standardised, is lower in Canada than in any other of the 16 countries for which the data are available. The United States occupied second place, with a standardised percentage of 40.8 gainfully occupied, while in Great Britain, the percentage is 47.0, and that in Australia, 43.2. Of those countries shown in the table whose population is wholly or partially under German domination, the standardised proportion of gainfully occupied ranged at the census date from 42.4 p.c. in the Netherlands, to 52.0 p.c. in France; there is little doubt that the methods followed by Germany in mobilizing labour in the territories under her control, will have resulted in drafting larger-than-normal proportions of the population into production for the benefit of the Axis. The economic conditions produced by enemy occupation will also undoubtedly have forced upon the labour market many persons who formerly were not in gainful occupations, whether or not work that they can perform is available. In Germany herself, 48.8 p.c. of the total population in 1935 was gainfully occupied, undoubtedly a proportion which has since grown, under stress first of preparation for the present war, and finally, of the war itself.

2. - The General and the Gainfully Occupied Population of Various Countries.

The figures in the second table on page 58 abstracted from the 1940 "Year-Book of Labour Statistics", show the general and the gainfully occupied populations of certain countries, as enumerated in the most recent censuses for which results have been published; countries for which available figures were obtained in censuses taken prior to 1930 were omitted. In this class come South Africa^{1/}, Egypt, Greece and Russia^{1/}; many other countries were also excluded, for various reasons.

The countries for which statistics are given in the table have been listed according to their position in the present conflict - allied, neutral, occupied and enemy; data are not available for the British Colonies nor for those of the occupied countries, whether they have, or have not, rallied to the allied cause. In some cases, of course, their adherence is of great economic benefit in our prosecution of the war.

From this table, it appears that Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand had, about 1931, a population^{1/} of 63,279,000, of whom 28,519,000 or

1/ In 1931, the population of India numbered 352,837,778, and the gainfully occupied, 148,816,938, a percentage of 42.2. In South Africa, the latest census data for the population other than white, are for 1921, when there were 5,409,092 persons, of whom 3,789,000 were gainfully occupied, the proportion being 70.2 p.c. However, the per capita production in India and among the coloured population of South Africa would probably be so different from that in the European or North American countries that for the general purposes of these comparisons, their figures are excluded.

45.1 p.c. were gainfully occupied. In 1936, Northern Ireland had a population of 1,256,561; data respecting the gainfully occupied are not available, but if the proportion were the same as in the United Kingdom (47 p.c.), the number would be some 590,000. In 1936, there were 1,676,660 persons of the white race in South Africa, of whom 580,160 or 34.6 p.c., were gainfully occupied. These figures total 66,213,000 for the populations of the above countries, and 29,889,000 for the gainfully occupied, a proportion of 44.8 p.c.

The United States, in a class by itself in regard to resources and productive capacity, had in 1930 a population of 122,775,000, of whom 48,830,000 were gainfully occupied, a percentage of 39.8 p.c.

In the enemy-occupied territories, the populations amounted to 135,079,250, and the gainfully occupied to 67,015,400, or 49.6 p.c. of the total. In placing these figures against those of the neutral countries, for instance, or against those of the European races of the Empire, it should be remembered that there can be a vast difference in the production of willing and unwilling workers; apart from sabotage and waste, much delay and frustration can result from more or less passive resistance. Again, the high degree of mechanization found in America and in many parts of the Empire as compared with that of a number of European countries, undoubtedly greatly increases the per capita output in the former.

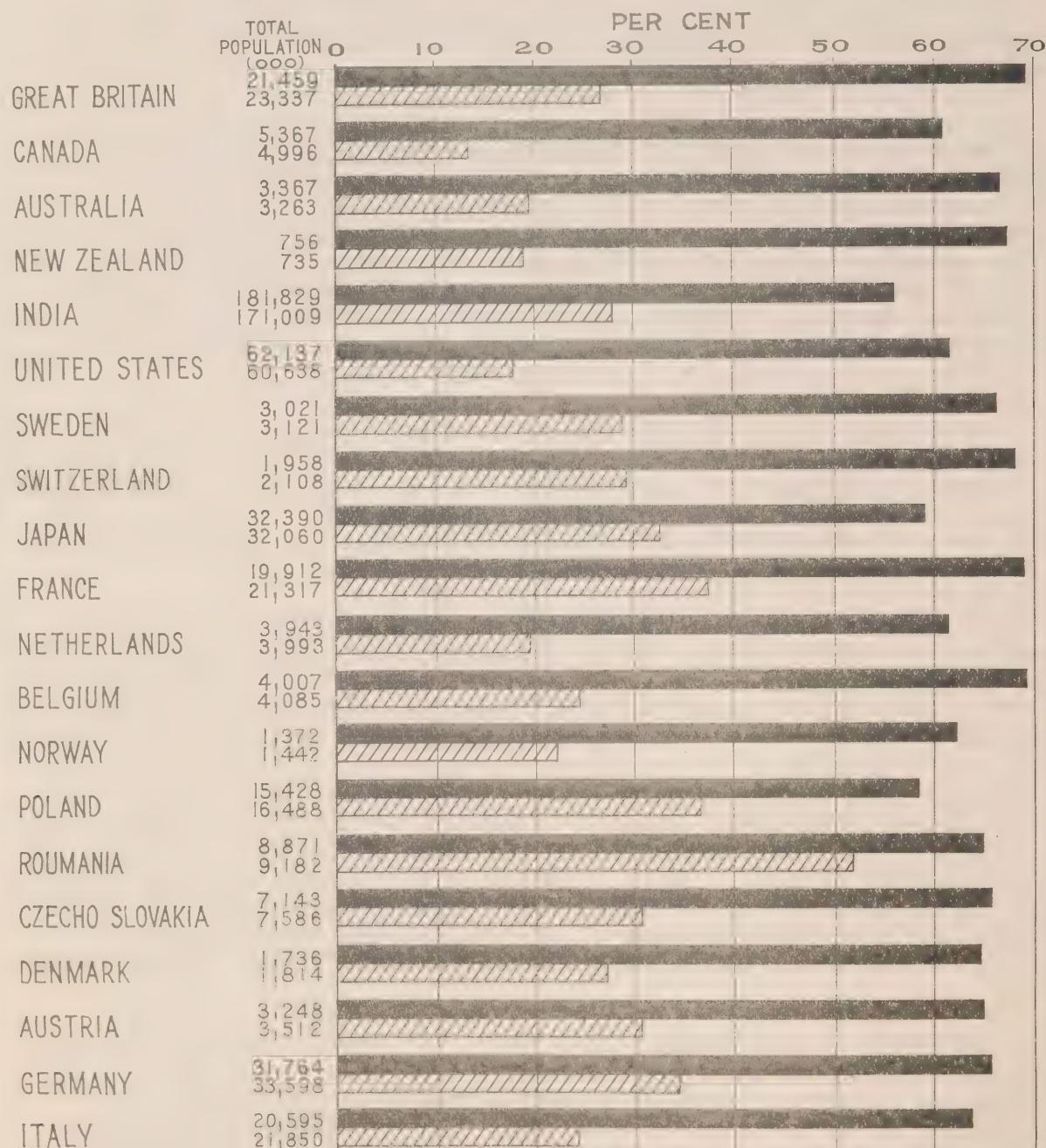
Germany and Italy together had a population of some 107,806,700, of whom 50,641,600, or 47 p.c., were gainfully occupied before the outbreak of war; Germany's ratio was 49.4, while that of Italy was 43.2 p.c. The proportions, or at least the numbers, in both countries will probably have shown increases since the census dates exceeding those of the allied or neutral powers; however, the large forces under arms reduce the productive capacity of the Axis.

As already stated, the figures for the various countries do not refer to the same year, nor do the definitions of gainfully occupied necessarily coincide; however, an aggregation of the total populations and the gainfully occupied, as indicative of the relative resources in man-power whose production is available to the combatants, has an interest that probably exceeds its validity or its significance. Such a grouping of the statistics of man-power in the Empire and the United States (whose production under present circumstances is open to Britain) shows a total population of 130,987,000, of whom 76,519,800 were gainfully occupied, a percentage of nearly 41.6; these figures, moreover, do not include part of the population of South Africa, nor that of India and the British Colonies, with their important resources in labour and materials, aligned on the allied side. On the other hand, the combined populations of the enemy and the enemy-occupied or dominated countries total 241,886,000, and the gainfully occupied 117,617,000, or 48.4 p.c.

To put it in another way, the output of some 40 p.c. of the total gainfully occupied persons in the above countries is available to the allied cause, while the enemy controls, ostensibly at least, that of 60 p.c. of the total. Neither numbers nor proportions, however, tell the whole story, for per capita production, and material and other intangible resources also enter vitally into the outcome of the war.

Chart 20

THE POPULATION BY SEX, AND THE PROPORTION OF MALES
AND FEMALES GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES,
AS ENUMERATED IN A CENSUS TAKEN IN THOSE COUNTRIES AT
SOME PERIOD IN THE YEARS 1930-1936



MALES...  FEMALES. 

The data are taken from "The Year-Book of Labour Statistics, 1939."

Regarding the numbers themselves, moreover, there will be varied opinions regarding the possibilities implicit in these figures of labour potential. One is that workers accustomed to the discipline of labour constitute more easily-trained and more effective agents of production in war times, so that the greater proportion of gainfully occupied in the enemy and the enemy-dominated countries is an advantage; another opinion is that the lesser extent to which man-power ordinarily is mobilized for production in the allied and neutral countries leaves a larger reserve upon which to draw in times of crisis, giving in this respect the advantage to the latter. Another factor in favour of these countries lies in the fact that, in general, their workers have not been enervated by a lengthy period of intensified productive effort, as in Germany and some of the countries she dominates, while the food and the political situations on the Continent must also have a greater or lesser effect upon the workers' health and energy, and consequently on their volume of production.

The chart on the preceding page depicts the proportions of the gainfully occupied males and females in the populations of various countries, according to their latest available census figures; the years when these were taken are shown in the second table on page 58.

Additional Census figures of the gainfully occupied in various countries are given in the "Revue de l'Institut International de Statistique 1938" in an article by J. W. Nixon, entitled "On The Statistics Available Concerning the Occupied Population of the World and its Distribution." These statistics combine mining and manufacturing; any women employed in the former in most countries, and particularly in those for which comparisons follow, would normally be in the offices, or in other physically light work. The figures show that in Germany, 21.1 p.c. of the gainfully occupied workers in these two classes in 1933 were women; it will be recalled the Nazi movement then insisted upon the retirement of women from industry, a policy which has since been abandoned in practice. In France, 29.2 p.c. of those in mining and manufacturing were women, and in Great Britain, the proportion was 24.5 p.c. The proportions on the American Continent are very different from the foregoing. In the United States, 17.9 p.c. of those engaged in the two groups of industries were women, while in Canada the percentage was only 11.4.

The United States Decennial Census of 1930^{1/} showed that 19.7 p.c. of the total number then employed in manufacturing were women, a figure differing little from that of 19.1 p.c. reported in the Canadian Decennial Census of 1931.

According to the Fifth Census of Production in Great Britain, whose preliminary results were published by the Board of Trade Journal in December, 1937, 36.8 p.c. of all employees in manufacturing establishments in 1935 were women.

The following deals more particularly with the situation in the Dominion. Among males ten years old and upward, 76.7 p.c. were gainfully occupied in 1931, a proportion which varied from 74 p.c. in Nova Scotia, to 79.8 p.c. in British Columbia. Among females, also of ten years and over, the general proportion of gainfully occupied was 17 p.c.; the provincial range was from 11.3 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 13 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, to 18.3 p.c. in Ontario and 18.8 p.c.

1/ "The Labour Supply in the United States," published by the Committee on Social Security, in June, 1937.

2/ See Census Volume VII - Occupations and Industries (1931).

in Quebec. The differences arose partly from the age distributions of the population and partly from the general industrial distributions in the various provinces.

If the proportions of occupied males in British Columbia were the general proportion among those of ten and over in Canada, there would have been an increase of some 132,200 in those gainfully occupied in the Dominion in 1931. Similarly, the application of Quebec's proportion of gainfully occupied females to the population figure for Canada, would have added some 69,000 to the total of gainfully occupied females in 1931. For reasons of age, sex and industrial distributions, however, it does not necessarily follow that the maximum, provincial proportions shown for the sexes could readily be diverted into industry in all provinces.

The sex distribution of the employees in manufacturing is shown in the results of the Census of Industry*, taken annually since 1916. The proportion of female workers in the total was around 19 p.c. in the war years, 1917-18, and in 1919. Small gains in the intervening years raised the proportion of females in the total to 23.5 p.c. in 1922. During the next decade, the proportion hovered around 22 to 23 p.c., rising in 1932 and 1933 to 24.2 p.c. and 24.5 p.c. respectively. It will be recalled that those were years of lowered industrial activity, during which persons employed in industries catering to the immediate needs of the consumer were in a relatively more favourable position than workers in other lines; in these non-durable goods industries women workers are normally most numerous. With a generally higher level of industrial activity in succeeding years, the ratio of females in the total was reduced, despite increases in the actual numbers employed. In 1937, 142,074 women workers were reported by manufacturing establishments, a percentage of 21.5, and in 1938, the number was 137,574 and the percentage 21.4. These totals were considerably smaller than the recorded maximum of 152,599 in 1929; the proportion of 22 p.c. in the total for that year has, however, frequently been exceeded.

The returns for the various provinces show considerable dissimilarity in the proportions of women factory operatives. In 1938, the range was from 9.1 p.c. in Saskatchewan and 9.7 p.c. in British Columbia, to 21 p.c. in Ontario and 26.2 p.c. in Quebec, where the textile industries, ordinarily large employers of female workers, are particularly highly represented in the industrial make-up. The distribution of industries in the various provinces is of course a factor of major importance in producing these discrepancies, but the figures are interesting as an indication of the possibilities in the matter of labour recruitment.

From these data, it would appear that considerable reserves of female labour could be called upon in this country in an emergency, before the proportion of women factory operatives would approach the proportions normally existing in Great Britain and many other countries, ratios which at present in all countries are no doubt substantially larger than in peace times.

* Published annually in the Canada Year Book.

TABLE I. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at December 1, 1940.

	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
1927 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.6	105.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.6	-	-	-	108.3	113.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	-	-	-	113.4	123.1	126.3	-	-	-	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	-	-	-	110.3	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	105.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.5	-	-	-	95.5	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	-	-	-	85.5	88.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	86.2	-	-	-	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.3	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1936 - Average	109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.3	-	-	-	101.1	103.7
1937 - Average	121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.3	99.3	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1938 - Jan. 1	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.5	113.4
Feb. 1	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4	110.4
Mar. 1	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2	107.8
Apr. 1	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2	105.0
May 1	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8	107.4
June 1	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1	111.9
July 1	116.7	104.6	126.5	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0	113.5
Aug. 1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1	112.1
Sept. 1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0	115.1
Oct. 1	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.5	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3	116.7
Nov. 1	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	105.1	107.5	114.6
Dec. 1	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8	114.0
Average, 1938	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Jan. 1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0	106.1
Feb. 1	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2	106.5
Mar. 1	101.2	83.5	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7	106.5
Apr. 1	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5	104.9
May 1	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3	106.2
June 1	103.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6	113.1
July 1	119.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0	115.8
Aug. 1	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0	117.5
Sept. 1	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6	119.6
Oct. 1	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7	121.7
Nov. 1	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5	123.6
Dec. 1	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0	122.7
Average, 1939	110.5	95.5	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	109.9	105.8	107.5	113.9
1940 - Jan. 1	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6	116.2
Feb. 1	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0	114.4
Mar. 1	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8	113.5
Apr. 1	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8	111.9
May 1	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2	114.3
June 1	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0	120.9
July 1	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8	124.7
Aug. 1	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0	127.9
Sept. 1	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7	131.6
Oct. 1	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8	136.2
Nov. 1	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3	139.2
Dec. 1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6	139.1
Average, 1940	122.2	103.1	132.1	111.3	127.9	129.2	109.0	103.0	111.5	116.8	113.3	124.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces as at Dec. 1, 1940.

7.3 .2 4.1 3.0 31.5 41.8 11.4 5.1 2.4 3.9 8.0 100.0

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1940.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	105.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.5
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Average	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Jan. 1	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	105.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Average, 1938	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1
1939 - Jan. 1	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	105.2	90.6	106.5
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.3	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.5	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Average, 1939	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4
1940 - Jan. 1	105.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.5	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	115.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Average, 1940	114.7	126.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1940.

14.5 1.5 13.0 1.3 3.3 1.9 3.5 3.2

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1940.

	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade	All Industries
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.3	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.5	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Average	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - Jan. 1	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7	113.4
Feb. 1	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9	110.4
Mar. 1	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0	107.8
Apr. 1	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1	105.0
May 1	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.3	82.2	131.9	131.3	107.4
June 1	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5	111.9
July 1	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3	113.5
Aug. 1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1	112.1
Sept. 1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0	115.1
Oct. 1	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5	116.7
Nov. 1	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6	114.6
Dec. 1	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7	114.0
Average, 1938	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - Jan. 1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8	108.1
Feb. 1	106.0	143.3	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0	106.5
Mar. 1	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9	106.5
Apr. 1	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1	104.9
May 1	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1	106.2
June 1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6	113.1
July 1	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4	115.8
Aug. 1	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5	117.5
Sept. 1	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9	119.6
Oct. 1	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6	121.7
Nov. 1	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2	123.6
Dec. 1	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7	122.7
Average, 1939	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
1940 - Jan. 1	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9	116.2
Feb. 1	120.5	27.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	151.8	136.4	114.4
Mar. 1	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9	113.5
Apr. 1	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6	111.9
May 1	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3	114.3
June 1	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7	120.9
July 1	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8	124.7
Aug. 1	134.4	112.2	166.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4	127.9
Sept. 1	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9	131.6
Oct. 1	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8	136.2
Nov. 1	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9	139.2
Dec. 1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4	139.1
Average, 1940	131.3	166.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1940.

54.6 6.6 5.9 1.8 8.3 9.4 2.4 11.0 100.0

TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1938-1940. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	1 9 5 8						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING							
Animal products - edible	108.6	110.3	110.5	110.8	110.6	112.5	53.5
Fur and products	127.6	122.5	119.6	121.1	124.4	134.8	2.4
Leather and products	76.4	76.1	82.0	91.2	94.4	105.8	.2
Boots and shoes	99.4	105.9	108.4	109.2	108.5	105.3	2.0
Lumber and products	101.2	108.4	113.5	115.3	112.7	109.5	1.4
Rough and dressed lumber	70.1	72.0	74.5	74.2	77.5	86.5	4.5
Furniture	54.5	58.0	61.7	61.2	66.5	79.2	2.5
Other lumber products	82.9	85.7	84.1	82.5	80.2	79.9	.6
Musical instruments	108.3	105.2	107.4	108.9	109.9	114.2	1.2
Plant products - edible	56.5	40.3	42.5	47.3	46.7	45.1	.1
Pulp and paper products	104.5	104.7	105.1	105.2	107.4	111.5	5.2
Pulp and paper	107.4	107.0	103.8	105.4	103.0	105.8	6.0
Paper products	99.1	97.5	92.2	95.4	90.9	94.4	2.6
Printing and publishing	128.6	129.2	129.6	131.0	129.5	130.8	1.0
Rubber products	111.0	111.8	110.1	109.8	109.8	110.7	2.4
Textile products	97.8	100.0	98.5	100.4	100.5	100.8	1.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	116.4	122.8	124.6	124.4	122.3	119.5	9.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	134.5	137.5	136.6	130.8	128.5	126.1	5.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	99.5	99.9	100.2	98.7	98.3	97.8	1.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	156.8	143.8	137.6	124.9	117.3	124.0	.7
Hosiery and knit goods	521.1	533.7	530.4	498.1	487.1	432.5	.8
Garments and personal furnishings	117.3	123.1	124.4	125.5	122.4	121.2	1.8
Other textile products	105.6	116.2	120.3	123.6	121.2	116.5	5.5
Tobacco	92.8	98.1	101.3	106.1	106.7	104.2	1.0
Beverages	157.1	153.5	150.1	120.8	101.0	102.5	.8
Chemicals and allied products	164.6	156.1	153.8	159.0	162.5	167.7	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	151.0	153.8	152.0	160.9	166.4	161.2	1.7
Electric light and power	79.4	79.8	76.1	77.4	82.4	92.9	1.0
Electrical apparatus	123.8	117.5	116.0	119.0	121.6	128.0	1.5
Iron and steel products	146.9	142.9	142.0	135.8	138.8	136.8	1.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	102.8	104.6	105.3	105.8	104.5	104.8	12.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	125.6	128.8	127.5	124.6	125.2	125.4	1.2
Agricultural implements	125.6	160.2	161.2	155.5	151.9	152.6	.5
Land vehicles	97.9	99.5	100.3	99.7	99.4	99.6	5.7
Automobiles and parts	97.9	99.5	100.3	99.7	99.4	99.6	5.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	156.7	160.2	161.2	155.5	151.9	152.6	2.1
Heating appliances	68.1	76.0	77.9	85.4	82.7	84.5	.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	88.9	98.8	110.1	116.1	118.5	130.3	.4
Foundry and machine shop products	122.3	120.6	118.5	124.0	125.2	124.2	.7
Other iron and steel products	115.1	117.7	116.1	115.9	115.5	110.5	.8
Non-ferrous metal products	105.7	101.4	102.9	103.2	108.0	101.5	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	152.4	154.8	153.4	155.1	156.6	156.8	2.3
Miscellaneous	149.1	149.7	149.6	149.8	156.9	158.8	1.5
LOGGING	125.5	151.7	133.0	134.5	137.2	142.3	.5
MINING	523.6	290.7	212.7	115.0	97.5	95.8	2.5
Coal	155.2	154.3	153.9	151.3	149.7	153.3	6.6
Metallic ores	97.9	95.2	94.3	89.0	85.7	85.5	2.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	505.6	507.7	507.4	507.6	506.1	516.8	5.8
COMMUNICATIONS	117.3	114.8	116.6	118.3	123.4	129.3	.8
Telegraphs	85.1	82.9	82.2	82.5	82.5	84.7	2.1
Telephones	94.4	91.5	90.8	90.8	90.1	97.0	.5
TRANSPORTATION	82.5	80.6	79.9	80.2	80.4	81.4	1.6
Street railways, cartage and storage	82.0	79.6	79.0	78.5	83.9	84.9	9.6
Steam railways	112.6	110.6	110.4	110.9	114.0	115.6	2.5
Shipping and stevedoring	75.1	74.3	73.8	72.2	72.4	75.1	5.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	74.1	64.4	62.8	65.7	98.9	97.9	1.7
Building	81.9	71.6	71.4	71.6	88.2	114.5	12.8
Highway	56.9	49.1	44.9	43.9	46.8	54.5	2.1
Railway	131.5	106.7	108.8	116.6	160.9	225.2	8.0
SERVICES	60.7	61.5	63.2	57.5	61.9	72.9	2.7
Hotels and restaurants	132.5	128.4	127.1	129.8	151.9	155.3	2.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	150.1	124.5	122.5	125.0	124.1	128.5	1.5
TRADE	137.9	134.3	134.3	141.4	144.2	146.1	1.1
Retail	141.7	127.9	126.0	127.1	131.3	151.5	10.3
Wholesale	153.0	135.4	130.7	132.8	137.7	137.4	7.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	116.2	115.6	115.5	115.3	116.8	118.0	2.8
	113.4	110.4	107.8	105.0	107.4	111.9	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1938-1940. (1926=100)-Continued.

Note: For the relative importance in 1938 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 8						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING							
Animal products - edible	111.8	110.0	115.8	112.5	110.9	110.1	111.0
Fur and products	159.0	142.1	140.7	154.4	155.4	155.8	151.1
Leather and products	97.7	94.5	94.6	96.5	95.1	96.5	91.6
Boots and shoes	105.4	109.3	115.9	115.3	106.1	105.0	107.1
Lumber and products	106.9	115.0	118.5	115.8	104.5	103.2	110.2
Rough and dressed lumber	89.9	90.8	89.5	82.5	77.7	72.2	79.7
Furniture	84.6	88.4	84.6	72.9	68.5	59.5	69.6
Other lumber products	81.6	81.5	84.2	88.5	88.8	88.4	85.8
Musical instruments	113.6	112.9	109.4	110.0	104.8	99.8	108.7
Plant products - edible	52.8	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.5	50.5	49.2
Pulp and paper products	120.9	128.7	157.5	146.9	154.7	121.5	120.5
Pulp and paper	106.7	107.3	107.1	108.2	107.5	107.2	106.5
Paper products	97.5	99.1	97.7	99.2	98.9	95.8	96.1
Printing and publishing	150.9	150.7	155.8	155.8	156.0	156.4	152.0
Rubber products	110.4	110.1	109.7	110.6	111.7	114.6	110.9
Textile products	97.8	97.2	102.9	104.4	106.1	105.8	101.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	116.0	115.7	119.5	125.0	122.6	120.0	120.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	124.1	122.5	127.8	129.9	130.4	131.2	130.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	95.4	93.0	94.8	95.9	96.7	97.2	97.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	125.9	121.6	127.2	130.7	129.9	132.0	129.5
Hosiery and knit goods	425.5	439.7	483.7	495.1	497.1	494.8	486.4
Garments and personal furnishings	118.9	115.2	119.7	122.5	124.9	122.7	121.5
Other textile products	112.5	108.5	116.3	121.0	118.7	112.7	116.1
Tobacco	98.6	100.9	104.0	109.1	107.1	104.5	102.8
Beverages	97.4	99.7	100.2	98.5	96.4	141.5	118.0
Chemicals and allied products	174.7	172.8	174.3	175.2	166.9	168.9	166.5
Clay, glass and stone products	155.6	157.2	159.7	159.4	159.8	157.5	158.4
Electric light and power	94.9	95.8	95.5	91.7	89.5	85.0	86.4
Electrical apparatus	134.2	134.7	136.0	136.8	137.9	131.7	128.1
Iron and steel products	158.0	132.2	139.2	137.5	136.0	130.8	137.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	100.0	91.1	93.1	92.4	95.9	97.2	99.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	124.8	112.2	115.4	109.4	115.4	115.5	121.7
Agricultural implements	122.1	120.0	120.9	116.4	113.7	116.9	121.9
Land vehicles	67.4	58.8	51.0	54.2	60.7	61.8	67.0
Automobiles and parts	92.5	77.7	81.7	82.4	84.8	91.5	92.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	132.7	86.4	103.5	115.9	132.5	159.0	139.0
Heating appliances	84.4	85.8	75.9	71.8	72.0	80.5	78.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	151.2	152.2	158.7	145.5	159.5	129.8	125.1
Foundry and machine shop products	125.6	121.8	116.1	107.4	96.8	100.5	116.6
Other iron and steel products	100.4	94.5	105.5	106.1	106.5	106.7	109.0
Non-ferrous metal products	99.6	99.7	101.2	101.7	105.7	105.5	102.1
Non-metallic mineral products	156.2	156.4	160.3	157.4	155.6	155.3	155.9
Miscellaneous	160.0	162.0	161.7	160.2	156.1	152.5	155.5
LOGGING							
MINING							
Coal	86.1	59.6	58.6	78.8	150.8	166.4	142.8
Metallic ores	154.5	155.8	157.4	160.8	163.4	163.5	155.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	518.4	519.3	326.9	551.8	535.5	532.5	517.8
COMMUNICATIONS							
Telegraphs	157.5	134.5	128.5	128.5	135.8	131.1	126.5
Telephones	87.2	88.2	88.3	87.2	85.5	84.0	85.0
TRANSPORTATION							
Street railways, cartage and storage	100.9	101.8	102.7	101.2	97.0	95.8	96.0
Steam railways	85.4	84.4	84.5	85.4	82.3	81.5	82.0
Shipping and stevedoring	86.5	86.9	88.7	90.1	87.9	85.0	84.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE							
Building	121.5	119.3	124.8	127.9	125.2	124.1	118.1
Highway	250.7	261.4	262.1	289.3	258.2	227.5	198.1
Railway	71.6	66.7	76.1	75.1	56.5	48.9	64.2
SERVICES							
Hotels and restaurants	148.1	143.5	146.7	136.1	132.8	131.7	135.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	145.9	141.6	146.5	151.9	126.5	128.0	130.8
TRADE							
Retail	153.5	152.1	151.0	154.5	155.6	139.7	132.6
Wholesale	159.4	157.3	154.9	159.5	141.5	148.0	138.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	118.9	119.6	121.8	122.8	122.0	119.7	118.5
	115.5	112.1	115.1	116.7	114.6	114.0	111.8

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1938-1940. (1926=100)-Continued.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	1 9 3 9						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING							
Animal products - edible	104.3	106.0	107.0	107.1	108.4	111.4	51.9
Fur and products	129.1	122.2	119.6	122.4	126.9	139.0	2.5
Leather and products	82.8	77.9	87.7	95.1	94.1	102.5	.2
Boots and shoes	100.7	107.1	111.7	112.7	111.1	110.1	2.1
Lumber and products	102.5	110.5	114.8	115.1	113.1	112.1	1.4
Rough and dressed lumber	68.2	69.8	72.7	72.4	77.2	88.7	4.3
Furniture	56.3	58.3	71.1	60.9	68.1	80.4	2.5
Other lumber products	82.3	84.3	84.1	85.4	86.1	83.8	.7
Musical instruments	94.2	95.5	100.7	100.4	108.7	117.2	1.1
Plant products - edible	48.4	47.4	39.8	47.2	41.6	42.1	.1
Pulp and paper products	103.4	105.1	104.2	104.8	107.7	112.2	5.1
Pulp and paper	102.7	105.7	104.9	104.5	101.1	108.2	6.1
Paper products	88.4	87.0	90.2	90.1	90.7	95.4	2.7
Printing and publishing	126.4	130.5	130.9	130.2	130.3	128.0	.9
Rubber products	102.1	102.1	103.6	105.4	105.5	107.2	1.2
Textile products	115.6	117.5	119.8	120.5	120.4	113.4	9.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	127.8	129.0	127.9	126.3	125.0	123.8	3.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	95.4	93.7	93.9	94.2	95.3	94.7	1.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	122.8	129.2	128.5	124.9	122.8	128.2	.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	496.0	501.6	494.7	474.5	448.0	427.8	.7
Hosiery and knit goods	116.5	117.4	118.7	120.6	121.4	121.3	1.8
Garments and personal furnishings	103.1	111.4	117.3	118.6	116.8	116.0	3.2
Other textile products	97.3	103.9	108.0	110.2	115.6	113.5	1.0
Tobacco	158.3	160.2	163.8	170.8	81.2	96.0	.7
Beverages	165.3	159.4	159.9	164.0	165.3	171.8	.8
Chemicals and allied products	152.3	155.0	153.6	156.5	159.3	161.8	1.7
Clay, glass and stone products	75.0	70.9	71.7	76.8	82.2	94.0	1.0
Electric light and power	127.7	125.3	122.9	125.5	126.3	128.9	1.5
Electrical apparatus	126.8	125.7	128.9	124.5	125.5	129.1	1.6
Iron and steel products	90.5	94.3	94.6	95.8	97.3	98.1	11.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	107.2	118.3	114.2	119.1	123.8	129.9	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	110.0	112.8	114.2	114.0	115.0	115.7	1.1
Agricultural implements	59.6	62.9	62.6	61.1	59.8	58.2	.4
Land vehicles	85.4	90.0	96.3	96.5	92.3	91.3	5.1
Automobiles and parts	128.4	150.0	151.5	147.8	148.9	143.3	1.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	57.1	53.1	62.2	67.1	66.7	71.3	.2
Heating appliances	100.2	106.4	110.7	120.6	124.0	126.4	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	89.1	99.4	97.1	101.5	105.2	106.4	.8
Foundry and machine shop products	101.5	102.1	98.5	101.3	101.1	102.4	.5
Other iron and steel products	96.3	97.2	96.0	98.6	100.5	101.6	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	150.9	151.3	152.6	154.7	154.6	158.5	2.2
Non-metallic mineral products	150.0	147.3	148.3	146.1	150.1	157.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	129.2	131.7	134.2	134.3	140.3	144.5	.5
LOGGING	150.8	143.0	108.8	84.0	51.0	97.1	2.8
MINING	130.4	160.5	160.9	157.4	155.8	160.5	6.8
Coal	95.8	93.5	94.4	77.0	82.3	82.4	2.1
Metallic ores	325.2	333.3	324.2	335.8	334.0	342.7	3.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	121.7	116.8	117.7	119.1	123.4	139.7	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	85.3	81.2	80.8	81.2	88.0	85.8	2.0
Telegraphs	91.7	89.8	88.2	89.2	90.4	94.8	.5
Telephones	81.0	78.8	78.7	79.0	78.7	80.6	1.5
TRANSPORTATION	79.9	79.4	80.6	79.7	81.4	86.3	2.5
Street railways and cartage	120.9	119.6	110.8	119.4	120.7	125.1	2.6
Steam railways	71.0	71.6	72.2	71.0	76.7	74.1	5.4
Shipping and stevedoring	67.4	63.5	64.5	65.2	77.3	91.3	1.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	96.4	99.4	94.2	91.8	94.2	115.3	12.7
Building	56.5	44.2	46.8	45.4	46.2	56.8	2.1
Highway	192.0	172.9	177.8	182.7	182.9	227.8	7.9
Railway	50.3	57.2	48.9	58.8	60.3	78.1	2.7
SERVICES	131.7	129.5	120.8	121.4	128.2	141.8	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	127.4	125.2	124.0	125.7	128.8	126.8	1.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	139.1	136.8	134.9	141.2	140.8	150.9	1.1
TRADE	144.5	131.0	125.9	121.3	126.3	136.6	11.7
Retail	155.8	136.8	133.5	129.8	141.2	143.1	8.9
Wholesale	118.2	118.3	117.5	117.6	119.4	119.3	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	133.1	106.5	106.5	104.9	106.2	112.1	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1938-1940. (1926=100)-Continued.

Note: For the relative importance in 1939 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 9						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING							
Animal products - edible	111.5	112.8	115.3	119.7	122.1	122.2	112.5
Fur and products	145.2	182.0	159.9	151.2	149.0	144.0	159.0
Leather and products	108.0	106.8	107.8	110.3	114.3	114.2	100.1
Boots and shoes	108.5	114.0	116.9	119.5	125.1	125.7	115.4
Lumber and products	110.9	116.7	119.3	120.5	121.6	125.9	115.1
Rough and dressed lumber	95.1	95.8	92.6	91.1	88.2	84.1	82.6
Furniture	88.7	89.6	86.6	85.0	76.0	69.6	75.1
Other lumber products	81.7	81.5	84.2	86.0	90.8	91.6	84.7
Musical instruments	116.6	117.4	118.8	121.7	126.0	125.5	111.7
Plant products - edible	51.2	57.2	59.9	58.2	58.4	56.2	50.6
Pulp and paper products	119.1	128.6	147.7	160.3	148.6	138.5	122.8
Pulp and paper	110.4	110.5	110.1	111.8	115.9	115.1	108.2
Paper products	100.1	100.7	99.4	101.5	102.5	99.4	95.5
Printing and publishing	150.3	129.8	152.7	158.5	146.7	147.4	155.5
Rubber products	116.8	116.5	116.1	116.0	117.6	118.8	115.9
Textile products	108.5	107.8	112.2	114.7	115.6	116.0	108.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	115.5	115.8	119.9	126.5	154.0	135.7	121.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	121.4	125.7	127.9	135.0	144.1	149.8	150.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	94.8	98.0	98.8	102.7	109.5	115.2	98.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	126.5	152.8	153.8	147.5	156.6	160.6	154.5
Hosiery and knit goods	386.6	400.5	425.5	445.5	478.8	495.1	455.9
Garments and personal furnishings	121.5	121.2	121.8	127.5	156.9	140.8	125.8
Other textile products	109.5	106.5	114.7	121.0	126.0	124.1	115.2
Tobacco	105.8	106.2	107.9	115.8	125.5	119.7	110.6
Beverages	96.8	98.0	101.5	99.1	98.8	100.5	114.6
Chemicals and allied products	175.3	181.5	181.8	186.9	181.5	175.1	172.0
Clay, glass and stone products	159.1	159.0	181.9	168.7	175.7	179.4	181.9
Electric light and power	109.5	106.5	114.7	121.0	126.0	124.1	115.2
Electrical apparatus	154.0	138.8	142.8	141.7	145.6	139.8	152.8
Iron and steel	151.0	150.8	132.4	136.1	138.8	139.8	150.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	93.7	92.1	94.1	101.5	107.6	111.7	97.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	126.5	124.4	129.5	145.3	151.7	156.0	128.8
Agricultural implements	112.5	111.6	118.9	119.9	123.4	124.7	115.8
Land vehicles	53.0	51.5	45.0	51.2	60.1	65.2	57.2
Automobiles and parts	83.8	80.3	82.7	88.4	94.8	101.4	89.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	108.6	94.7	101.6	114.7	139.9	154.3	132.3
Heating appliances	62.8	64.7	61.0	74.7	62.4	70.9	64.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	127.4	131.2	135.1	138.5	142.7	139.7	126.1
Foundry and machine shop products	109.1	110.7	110.5	120.8	131.6	132.4	110.1
Other iron and steel products	103.9	104.3	109.2	114.8	124.4	129.0	107.2
Non-ferrous metal products	102.2	103.0	105.2	113.7	119.9	121.4	104.9
Non-metallic mineral products	156.4	156.9	160.7	166.3	167.6	169.2	158.1
Miscellaneous	160.5	162.3	160.4	163.8	168.5	165.7	150.5
LOGGING							
MINING							
Coal	144.2	146.7	149.1	150.3	152.5	154.2	142.6
Metallic ores	95.3	73.5	60.3	115.6	206.4	171.6	119.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	164.1	165.6	168.0	170.3	171.0	171.5	163.8
COMMUNICATIONS							
Telegraphs	86.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	86.7	85.5	84.4
Telephones	98.7	101.1	98.2	101.4	100.0	98.8	95.1
TRANSPORTATION							
Street railways and cartage	82.6	83.7	84.3	85.7	85.0	82.4	81.5
Steam railways	73.6	87.5	90.0	94.8	90.6	89.7	88.6
Shipping and stevedoring	125.9	127.8	130.6	123.9	153.8	135.0	126.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE							
Building	75.0	74.9	77.9	84.5	79.2	77.0	74.9
Highway	95.9	91.5	91.7	91.2	88.1	88.0	81.1
Railway	153.1	146.5	152.2	151.5	117.6	93.8	113.0
SERVICES							
Hotels and restaurants	62.5	76.1	80.5	62.0	65.1	75.2	62.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	270.7	297.1	309.7	245.3	209.1	158.1	218.8
TRADE							
Retail	76.2	76.4	77.5	75.5	64.5	52.1	65.6
Wholesale	147.6	148.8	151.7	136.1	131.2	127.3	137.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	121.5	122.8	124.1	127.8	128.1	126.0	121.7
	115.8	117.5	119.6	121.7	123.6	122.7	115.9

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1938-1940. (1926=100)-Continued.

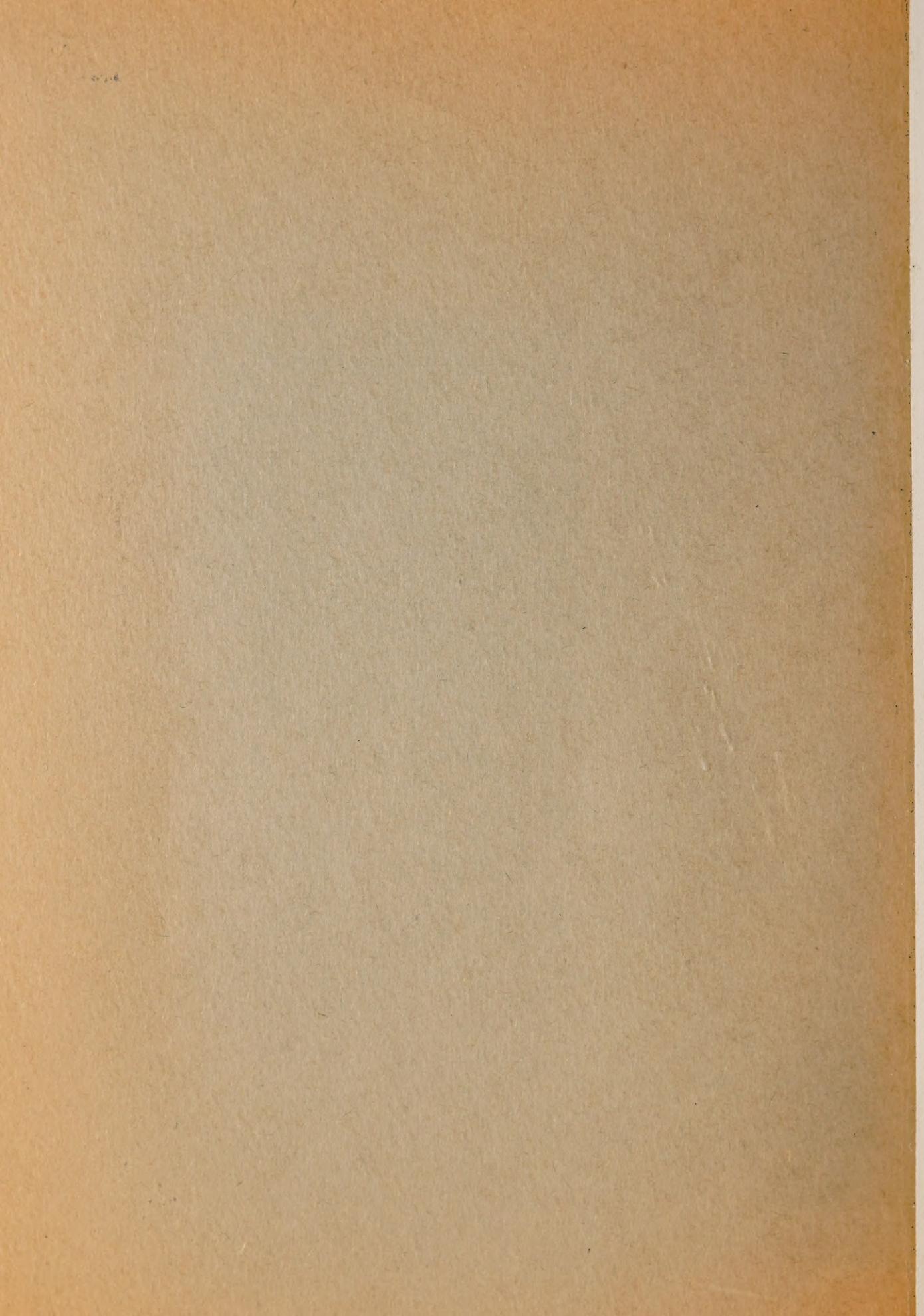
Note: The Relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	1	9	4	0	Rel. Weight June 1
					May 1	June 1			
MANUFACTURING	118.2	120.5	122.6	123.4	125.7	129.2			56.1
Animal products - edible	132.4	132.5	131.3	132.0	137.4	148.0			2.5
Fur and its products	106.0	102.4	107.2	110.1	115.9	120.7			.2
Leather and products	120.9	125.8	126.8	124.9	122.5	116.8			2.0
Boots and shoes	119.7	125.0	124.9	122.8	120.5	113.0			1.3
Lumber and products	77.1	80.0	80.5	79.5	85.8	97.5			4.4
Rough and dressed lumber	62.4	66.3	67.4	66.6	74.5	91.6			2.7
Furniture	87.9	89.2	90.0	90.3	89.8	91.6			.7
Other lumber products	116.9	117.6	117.0	114.2	120.4	122.9			1.0
Musical instruments	53.9	54.6	54.0	59.6	61.5	62.1			.2
Plant products - edible	116.0	116.0	115.8	115.1	115.4	121.1			3.2
Pulp and paper products	110.2	111.4	111.3	110.8	112.9	117.6			6.2
Pulp and paper	97.5	98.5	98.5	97.5	101.6	110.7			2.8
Paper products	137.8	138.9	141.9	139.8	139.9	141.6			1.0
Printing and publishing	116.9	118.6	117.3	117.8	118.1	118.2			2.4
Rubber products	109.8	108.6	108.1	109.3	108.4	107.5			1.1
Textile products	132.0	136.5	142.7	144.4	144.9	144.6			10.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	149.8	153.2	156.7	158.0	158.2	157.6			4.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	116.4	118.8	121.3	122.0	122.2	121.6			2.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	156.5	163.1	169.8	170.9	171.8	171.0			.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	497.2	502.9	507.4	512.9	510.7	511.0			.8
Hosiery and knit goods	131.8	135.9	138.1	141.2	141.3	139.4			1.9
Garments and personal furnishings	118.1	124.6	134.6	136.3	136.6	138.0			3.5
Other textile products	120.7	122.7	131.9	132.8	135.3	133.8			1.1
Tobacco	150.8	164.0	172.2	165.6	134.5	100.3			.7
Beverages	174.3	166.7	165.9	164.3	171.6	172.9			.8
Chemicals and allied products	176.5	178.9	180.7	182.0	190.4	191.4			1.9
Clay, glass and stone products	87.4	84.7	83.0	85.3	95.5	106.0			1.0
Electric light and power	134.5	132.2	130.7	130.6	133.9	137.5			1.5
Electrical apparatus	140.2	139.4	139.4	142.3	143.8	147.3			1.7
Iron and steel products	110.0	113.7	116.7	118.9	122.2	126.4			14.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	151.3	153.5	150.4	148.7	151.6	158.3			1.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	121.7	124.8	126.9	131.0	132.9	134.0			1.2
Agricultural implements	63.2	63.4	71.4	75.4	77.7	81.4			.6
Land vehicles	103.3	107.6	110.2	112.0	112.3	115.3			5.9
Automobiles and parts	155.4	155.4	156.5	163.4	164.9	168.0			2.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	53.6	57.5	103.5	128.3	170.9	206.2			.7
Heating appliances	121.1	123.4	130.9	128.4	134.8	132.7			.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.s.)	129.8	132.2	132.5	132.6	137.5	142.5			.8
Foundry and machine shop products	118.3	118.1	121.5	120.1	122.6	124.8			.5
Other iron and steel products	117.1	121.4	122.5	124.3	129.6	132.0			2.2
Non-ferrous metal products	166.5	165.2	171.0	173.0	175.9	180.5			2.4
Non-metallic mineral products	163.4	158.4	158.7	161.7	165.2	172.7			1.2
Miscellaneous	146.1	148.6	152.2	153.8	156.5	154.2			.5
LOGGING	237.8	227.2	179.1	90.0	60.5	105.2			2.6
MINING	164.7	168.4	167.1	164.4	164.5	166.7			6.6
Coal	94.0	94.7	94.1	89.7	86.2	86.4			2.0
Metallic ores	342.4	354.5	350.2	350.2	353.1	354.9			3.8
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	123.4	123.7	125.4	124.8	135.0	145.9			.8
COMMUNICATIONS	84.3	82.7	82.2	83.2	83.8	87.1			1.9
Telegraphs	95.7	93.3	91.7	89.8	90.0	98.2			.5
Telephones	81.2	79.8	79.6	81.4	82.1	84.0			1.4
TRANSPORTATION	84.5	83.3	83.0	82.8	88.8	90.3			9.3
Street railways and cartage	128.3	126.2	125.4	125.1	128.7	133.7			2.6
Steam railways	75.8	76.2	75.6	75.5	77.2	77.5			5.2
Shipping and stevedoring	67.1	60.8	62.1	61.6	89.1	91.1			1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	68.8	58.1	55.4	59.6	68.4	90.5			9.3
Building	55.7	48.4	44.4	45.9	54.0	68.4			2.5
Highway	101.8	72.0	67.3	78.3	91.7	126.1			4.1
Railway	51.1	55.0	55.9	56.3	61.4	79.9			2.7
SERVICES	133.7	131.8	132.6	133.4	138.2	142.5			2.7
Hotels and restaurants	129.0	127.8	128.6	127.1	130.4	135.8			1.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	141.8	138.7	139.7	144.6	151.8	154.3			1.1
TRADE	149.9	136.4	134.9	137.6	138.3	140.7			11.5
Retail	160.1	141.9	139.5	142.9	143.6	146.2			8.6
Wholesale	122.7	121.9	123.0	123.7	124.6	126.7			2.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	116.2	114.4	113.5	111.9	114.3	120.9			100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1938-1940. 1935=100)-Concluded.

Note: For the relative importance in 1939 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

Industries	1 9 4 0						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING							
Animal products - edible	130.3	134.4	138.4	143.8	144.6	144.7	131.3
Fur and products	151.6	156.6	174.9	170.9	172.1	165.6	150.4
Leather and products	119.8	119.0	114.3	117.8	117.6	118.8	114.1
Boots and shoes	110.3	116.3	119.5	121.0	121.4	121.3	120.6
Lumber and products	107.7	116.6	119.1	119.4	117.8	116.2	118.6
Rough and dressed lumber	102.6	106.3	107.6	107.9	104.1	97.5	93.9
Furniture	98.3	103.2	104.5	102.9	95.6	85.7	84.9
Other lumber products	91.8	94.5	96.6	102.0	105.0	106.3	94.6
Musical instruments	127.0	127.2	127.8	131.0	134.0	131.9	124.0
Plant products - edible	63.9	64.3	75.7	76.1	78.2	75.6	65.0
Pulp and paper products	126.8	134.7	140.9	171.3	150.5	139.7	130.3
Pulp and paper	118.7	120.5	121.5	121.9	121.1	119.1	116.4
Paper products	113.5	116.5	117.8	117.8	115.4	110.3	108.0
Printing and publishing	143.2	144.7	147.5	149.5	149.7	149.6	143.7
Rubber products	117.0	117.6	117.5	117.8	118.7	119.9	118.0
Textile products	108.2	110.9	118.0	118.5	120.1	119.5	112.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	139.7	142.1	146.6	152.0	152.8	151.4	144.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	154.4	158.1	158.4	161.9	162.0	162.6	157.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	121.7	123.3	121.7	121.7	121.0	121.4	121.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	167.6	173.5	174.6	183.7	184.5	182.1	172.4
Hosiery and knit goods	474.7	490.5	504.7	525.1	529.4	542.9	509.1
Garments and personal furnishings	136.7	135.1	136.2	138.8	139.2	139.8	137.8
Other textile products	131.8	134.7	144.0	149.6	151.6	147.5	137.3
Tobacco	123.7	127.2	135.4	151.1	150.3	148.2	134.4
Beverages	100.0	103.3	105.9	106.0	106.1	104.9	126.1
Chemicals and allied products	179.7	182.6	184.9	190.5	196.0	198.8	179.0
Clay, glass and stone products	198.5	203.5	208.1	213.1	218.9	225.8	197.3
Electric light and power	107.3	112.8	111.6	112.4	114.7	111.5	101.0
Electrical apparatus	139.7	144.2	146.4	148.5	146.8	145.6	139.2
Iron and steel products	151.6	156.1	160.6	169.4	173.5	178.0	153.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	128.1	132.2	136.6	144.3	151.6	158.5	129.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	158.6	169.2	166.9	175.1	179.3	180.2	161.9
Agricultural implements	139.0	145.4	152.5	158.1	165.8	182.5	142.9
Land vehicles	80.9	82.4	79.0	83.2	83.6	87.3	77.8
Automobiles and parts	111.1	110.8	117.6	123.6	131.6	138.7	116.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	144.2	139.5	163.5	180.0	200.0	202.9	166.1
Heating appliances	253.8	277.2	258.5	288.0	287.3	291.4	198.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	122.6	125.5	143.3	151.0	157.0	153.8	135.4
Foundry and machine shop products	150.6	159.4	166.9	177.9	185.6	192.8	153.4
Other iron and steel products	131.1	141.9	149.4	160.4	162.7	170.9	136.8
Non-ferrous metal products	140.9	147.3	149.7	159.0	172.1	179.7	141.3
Non-metallic mineral products	185.6	199.4	203.8	207.8	211.5	218.9	188.3
Miscellaneous	173.7	176.5	180.9	179.7	178.7	177.0	170.6
LOGGING	150.6	151.0	152.2	155.0	159.6	162.9	153.6
MINING	121.4	112.2	126.8	180.2	258.6	303.6	166.9
Coal	167.2	168.1	170.2	172.3	174.0	172.6	168.4
Metallic ores	85.8	87.3	91.2	93.1	95.8	97.4	91.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	352.8	351.6	350.0	350.3	351.5	349.5	350.9
COMMUNICATIONS	155.9	158.0	159.8	158.3	156.6	144.8	142.6
Telegraphs	89.4	90.9	92.1	90.7	90.4	90.0	87.2
Telephones	103.3	108.6	110.2	106.9	105.5	102.3	99.6
TRANSPORTATION	85.6	86.1	87.2	86.3	86.3	86.6	83.9
Street railways and cartage	93.7	94.8	94.6	94.3	93.5	92.5	89.7
Steam railways	134.5	135.7	137.5	139.1	140.0	141.2	133.0
Shipping and stevedoring	81.8	82.7	81.5	81.3	79.6	79.0	78.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	105.0	114.3	121.1	121.1	120.5	105.9	90.7
Building	79.9	97.8	116.5	127.2	137.8	125.9	83.5
Highway	152.7	162.5	166.8	156.3	157.6	132.2	122.1
Railway	86.2	85.7	82.0	80.5	66.0	59.0	68.3
SERVICES	149.2	155.4	157.1	147.3	148.8	147.8	143.2
Hotels and restaurants	145.7	154.6	156.9	142.7	140.5	140.1	138.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	155.3	156.8	157.4	155.5	163.4	161.2	151.7
TRADE	142.8	141.4	142.9	146.8	148.9	154.4	142.9
Retail	148.6	145.9	147.5	152.2	154.9	162.6	148.8
Wholesale	127.8	129.8	130.7	132.7	133.4	132.8	127.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	124.7	127.9	131.6	136.2	139.2	139.1	124.2



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